WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

"P & O WHISKY"

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,112—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th Dec,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W. B. S. Worcester	2nd March
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660,	Rs. 357-8,	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,293	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

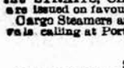
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1745	Carston	21st Dec.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	26th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BEREDIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

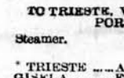
For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
21, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

S. S. SIRIUS.

THE above Steamer LEAVING early in DECEMBER, has comfortable accomodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers for LONDON via ANTWERP SHING, Fare Rs. 400. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)

BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospects.

THE PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER.

FILTRE MALLIE THEORIE PASTEUR PORCELAINE D'AMIENTE.

PORCELAINE d'amiente which is the filtering medium of this filter is far superior to any other, and is absolutely impervious to microbes.

SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES.

ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR LARGE SUPPLIES.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN CUMMING," arrived from MAURITIUS are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

1ST CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2ND CLASS RETURN „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. RUPERT WILLIAM HARTER and The HON. PERCY MANSFIELD THESIGER have THIS DAY been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our Firm.

WALLACE & CO.

Bombay 4th December, 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager Warora Colliery up to 2 p. m. on 31st January 1901, for the SUPPLY of INDEGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the Financial year 1901-1902

2. Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned on payment of One Rupee per cent.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of stores"

4 The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

R. WORDSWORTH.
Manager, Warora Colliery.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of 5 Barrels Wine, 3 Cases Brandy, 7 Cases Whiskey, Case Chlors, 15 Cases Beer, Cases Show Cards and Printings, Provisions, Tin-plates, Tea, Various Samples of Piece-Goods and Hosiery, Mineral Water, Labels, Hoops, Rod and Bar Iron, Cocoanuts, Sugar, Grain, Fireworks, Boxes Matches, Chocolate, 4 Cases Rum, Golf Sticks, 1 Case Cakes, Silver Coins, Watch Dials, 1 Case Needles, Saddles, Copper Wire, Carpenter's Tools, Cases Nails, 5 Cases Car fits of Calcum, Packages Copra and Oil Cakes, Soft Soap, Soda-water Machine, Casks Rosin, Tar, Betel nuts, Window Glass, Nutmegs, Coir Yarn, Bale Hay, Ghee, Kegs Red Lead, Dock Chairs and various other Articles Also unserviceable Dead Stock and Waste and Torn Paper.

The Sale will commence at 1 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

G. F. KEATINGE,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 4th December, 1900.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, spur-straps, &c,
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc, Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

CHANGES IN TIMING OF No. 57 UP MIXED ON THE MEHSANA-VIRAMGAM BRANCH (GAEKWAR'S MEHSANA RAILWAYS.)

ON and from MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1900, until further notice, the TRAIN will RUN to the following Timings:—

	Arrived. H. M.	Departure. H. M.
Mehsana	16 10	16 43
Linch	17 1	17 4
Jhotana	17 23	17 26
Ratosan Road	17 44	17 47
Detroj	18 7	18 31
Bhankoda	18 32	18 25
Viramgam	19 15	.....

S. C. G. WOOD,
Acting Traffic Superintendent,
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ajmer, 28th November, 1900.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 1TH JANUARY, 1901. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

Programme giving full particulars can be obtained from the Principal on payment of 4 annas.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following.—

MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines,

MAKING PATTERNS from the working Drawings,

Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all Tools and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of Machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes:—

PRACTICAL WORK on the Machines in actual use in Cotton.

SPINNING and WEAVING FACTORIES.

FITTING together and ERECTING of the several Machines, WORKING THEM, making necessary changes, and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons,

Preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are.—

(1.) Separate classes for Machine Drawing, free-hand and to scale.

(2.) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE.

(3.) Lectures on MACHANICS.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS Stock of large C. I. Sluices, Branch and Reducing Pipes, Tail Pieces and Cast Iron Scraps.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1900, at 3 p. m., at the Water Works Store, Chinchpoogli (near the Byculla Station) consisting of 122 C. I. Branch pipes 32 by 32; 32 by 28; 32 by 24; 32 by 18; 32 by 17; 32 by 8; 32 by 10; 32 by 7; 24 by 18; 28 by 28; 28 by 24; 28 by 12; 28 by 3; 24 by 8; 24 by 4; 24 by 18; 21 by 17; 20 by 9; 21 by 12; 19 by 4; 18 by 18; 18 by 12; 18 by 9; 18 by 8; 18 by 6; 17 by 15; 17 by 5; 17 by 4; 16 by 12; 14 by 8; 14 by 7; 14 by 5; 14 by 6; 13 by 7; 13 by 6; 12 by 3; 11 by 4; 11 by 3; 12 by 18; 12 by 12; 12 by 3; 12 by 4; 12 by 9; 12 by 6, 10 by 6 11 by 12; 10 by 4; 10 by 3 inches.

8 Reducing Pipes 20 by 16; 16 by 14; 14 by 12; 14 by 10; 14 by 3; 8 by 5; 6 by 3 inches.

23 C. I. Tail Pieces 18; 19; 17; 16; 14; 13; 12; 11; 8 and 4 inches.

11 C. I Sluices Valve 7; 8; 16 and 28 inches, and a quantity of Cast Iron Scraps.

The above is on view.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF IVORY.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Nathu Bharmul Sha and Ladha Bharmul Sha traded as Nathu Bharm

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT TO PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places:—
URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR;
for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector up to 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be Received by the undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of December, 1900, from 1 to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS, and CLOTHING for the use of the inmates of the Institution for one year from 1st February, 1901.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and printed copies of Tenders can be had, between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30 A.M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee one. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Grant Road Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 20th November, 1900.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must to be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed by wire in Bombay Government, General Department's Telegram No. 337-G, dated 6th November, 1900, to raise a LOAN of 2 LAKHS, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to this extent.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 20 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent on application.
20 per cent on allotment.
25 per cent on 21st March, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st June, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st September 1901.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1900, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th November 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the.....

I require the remnut in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

GNEUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2,
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

OUR report this morning included Reuter's telegrams up to Saturday last, and there are consequently no news from the Home Markets to-day. The following are the imports of

GOLD AND SILVER

into Bombay from Foreign countries, since the Departure of last English mail:—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Silver Coins	3,732	16,63,772
„ Bullion	2,30,033	...

Beside the above silver bullion of the value of Rs. 35,70,000 has been imported on Government account.

EXCHANGE.

Not much ready business has been passing to-day, but a large line of 3 months sight bills for January was sold at 1s. 4 7-32d. against Government to be transferred to London. The closing quotations are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Demand		1s. 2 31-32d.
3 months' sight	Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
„ „	Francs	109 1-2
30 days' sight	Japan	149
„	Shanghai	110
Silver, London		29 3-4
„ New York		64 3-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec	4,46,484
„ „ „ Branches	Inc	1,14,025
Other „	Dec	1,18,115
Government Securities	Dec	4,80,806
Other authorised „	Dec	25,595
Loans	Inc	33,86,726
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc	10,55,979
Balances with other Banks	Dec	28,314
Cash	Dec	41,87,949

It will be noticed that there is a further fall in the Cash held by the Bank to the extent of Rs. 41,87,949, and an increase in Bills discounted and purchased of Rs. 10,55,979, which indicates activity in the export trade. In Loans on Government Paper there is an increase of Rs. 33,86,726.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 96-11, steadier to Rs. 96-13,. and in the evening it closed at Rs. 96-12 at which rate there were buyers.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petits' are quoted Rs. 1717. Other Shares and Securities stand at previous quotations.

FREIGHT.

The market in dull. Business has been done for Antwerp at Rs. 13s. to 13s. 6d. Liverpool Freight is obtainable at 13s. 6d, ready; and 14 to 18 shillings for January-May shipment. London, Hull, Dunkirk and Geneva can be done at 13s. 6d; Hamburg and Havre, 14 shillings.

COTTON.

The market is generally quiet; and no special business is reported. Bengal Fine January is quoted Rs. 190; March Rs. 192; Fully Good (ready) Rs. 182-183; January Rs. 181; Broach Fine Rs. 235 to Rs. 236 (March); and Good Rs. 223 to Rs. 224. Bhownugger Good is quoted Rs. 200 to Rs. 201 for May delivery.

The following are the receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding period in the previous season:—

	Last Saturday Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1900 Bales.	Since 1st Oct. 1899. Bales.
Khandeish	1,407	10,703	18,305
Barsee and Nugur	385	6,195	1,906
Berar	2,678	27,458	20,058
Hingunghat	100	735	614
Dhollera	...	1,612	22,717
Broach	...	248	7,390
Compta and Dharwar	255	6,283	8,995
Westerns	..	1,379	443
Bengals	777	20,336	63,303
Sind	...	151	3,739
Persian	...	1,183	229
American	...	795	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,853	2,461
Other sorts	...	1,373	833
Total	5,602	80,328	159,220

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

In the local market wheat continues stationary. White Pessi (Delhi) stands at Rs. 4-7-6 April-May delivery.

RAPESEED.—The rate for Red Delhi, April-May delivery, is Rs. 6-9; while for Cawnpore and Guzerat descriptions (new crop) the quotations are Rs. 8-4 and Rs 7-12 for immediate delivery.

LINSEED stands at Rs. 10-11 ready, and Rs. 8-9 for April-May delivery.

POPPYSEED.—Rs. 9 is the rate to-day for ready; and Rs. 7-12 for April-May.

CASTORSEED is quoted Rs. 38-8 per candy and Rs. 33-8 for April-May.

GINGELLYSEED (Kabsa) stands at Rs. 43-8; White Rs. 43-8 to Rs. 44, and Secunderabad at Rs. 42.

FREIGHT.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Saturday cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899 cwts.
Wheat	403	2,260,545	4,991,162
Linseed	754	730,892	2,012,010
Rapeseed	101	623,572	1,949,389
Gingellyseed	14,505	1,309,901	1,384,362
Poppyseed	55	454,838	585,695
Groundnuts	58	46,441	142 823
Castorseed	1,082	522,378	881,382
Rice	779	12,881,970	6,274,482
Myrabollams	1,878	* 311,607	not recorded

* Since 1st April.

PIECE-GOODS IN THE HOME MARKETS.

In the cloth sections of the market (writes a Manchester correspondent the day before the English Mail left) a considerable volume of inquiry continues noticeable but transactions are only arranged with difficulty. Manufacturers and marchants, by mutual concessions, make contracts, but it must be said that business for the most part is done at prices which are not satisfactory to the manufacturers. Sales of shirtings, bleaching cloths, printers and specialities for the various Indian markets are spoken of, but a large proportion of the bids submitted are so far out as to be quite useless, and even where limits are nearer makers' quotations the difference is not easy to bridge over. A little more enquiry is observable for Calcutta and Bombay, but practicable offers are scarce. A moderate demand for Singapore, Penang and several of the smaller Eastern markets is mentioned, and some business results. Buyers for Egypt and the Mediterranean outlets are taking small parcels where sellers are not too stiff. Some transactions for the South and Central American markets are reported.

INDIAN COAL.

Why is it (writes a correspondent) that Indian coal has made, and is making, such slow progress? The question is not difficult to answer. It is only within the last twenty years that any serious attempts have been made to work the coal fields of the country. Even now it is really only in Bengal that mining operations are conducted upon a moderately large scale; for all the other Provinces taking together produced less than a million tons last year and that was a record. Then there is the transport trouble. The coal fields in the more remote parts of the country cannot, of course, be exploited until they are placed in touch with the railways. But even in Bengal, where most of the collieries are on, or near, the main line of the East Indian system transport difficulties are harassing the trade. The fields in Bengal which have been surveyed, and to a certain extent opened out, cover about 1,700 square miles; and have been estimated to contain 30,000 millions of tons. In addition to these there are others in Bengal which are only partially known and not yet drawn upon to an appreciable extent. In Central India there are more than 2,000 square miles of coal fields, only one of which and that but three square miles in area is systematically worked. The Central Provinces have more than 1,000 square miles which have been hardly touched, besides other—fields which are being worked. There are six large fields in Hyderabad but only one of them—Singareni is being exploited. The Makum fields in Assam are estimated to contain 18 million tons; and there are other extensive areas in the same Province. Madas, the Punjab, and even Beluchinstan have, also coal bearing lands within their limits; but they have not yet been more than touched, and that only in one or two places. In all, the coal measures in India have been computed to extend over 35,000 square miles of land. China and japan are credited with having 200,000 square miles; America possesses 194,000 square miles; Russia 27,000 square miles; Great Britain 8,000 square miles; and Germany 3,600 square miles. India therefore is third among the nations, so far as the extent of her supplies is concerned. But in point of production she is practically no where. To the total coal output of the world the United Kingdom contributes 34 per cent., the United States 30 per cent., Germany 19 per cent., Austria, France and Belgium together about 14 per cent; Australia three-fourths of one per cent.; and India only two-thirds of one per cent. The total quantity of Indian coal raised last year was under five millions of tons. Of this scarcely one million went beyond the boundaries of the peninsula; while not only English but Japanese and Australian coals were imported in varying quantities. In fact, India, with her immense fields, produces less than enough for her local consumption. And this, too, notwithstanding the cheapness of her coal, the excellent quality of much of it, and the close proximity to the seaboard of many of the principal fields.

COAL.

It appears from the annual report on mines and quarries (recently received from Home) that the output of coal during 1899 reached the large total of 220,094,781 tons, showing an increase of 18,040,265 tons, compared with 1898. The country is now producing twice as much coal as it did in 1870, and probably nearly four times as much as in 1850. Durham and Yorkshire together are now yielding as much coal as the whole of the United Kingdom half a century ago. The quantity of coal exported in 1899 (exclusive of coke and patent fuel) was fully 41,000,000 tons, an amount more than the whole output of coal in any country in the world except the United States and Germany. Of this export more than three-sevenths in quantity, and almost half in value, is from the South Wales ports. In 1898 and also in 1895 the export was only a little over 35,000,000.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

THE following is an abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency up to 15th November 1900:—

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation. In reserve Treasuries. Rs.	Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta	51,16,250	11,51,91,905	12,03,08,155
Allahabad	.....	1,23,41,970	1,23,41,970
Lahore	.....	2,13,97,250	2,13,97,250
Bombay	15,25,305	7,97,01,125	8,13,26,430
Karachi	.....	1,02,22,905	1,02,22,905
Madras	9,46,250	2,96 54,375	3,06,00,625
Calicut	.....	12,04,655	12,04,655
Rangoon	.....	89,14,185	89,14,185
	76,87,805,	27,86,28,370	28,63,16,175
DEDUCT.—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			7,435
		Total Rs. ...	28,63,08,740

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

	Silver Coin. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta	1,50,19,963	3,63,61,145	5,48,21,960
Allahabad	24,90,370	17,64,720	42,55,080
Lahore	25,07,590	14,01,720	39,09,310
Bombay	1,75,41,070	7,08,37,457	12,41,37,673
Kurachee	17,47,460	13,31,040	30,78,500
Madras	45,14,495	8,08,890	53,23,385
Calicut	6,40,505	1,37,635	7,78,250
Rangoon	92,29,260	3,15,375	95,44,635
Total	5,36,90,763	11,30,18,032	18,63,08,794
Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882			9,99,99,946
		Grand Total Rs. ...	28,63,08,740

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st December, as compared with the statement of 24th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 24. Rs.	Dec. 1. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,05,732	51,39,248
Do. do. at Branches	28,21,718	29,35,743
Other Deposits	5,10,77,662	502,99,547
Post Bills	8,976	8,506
Credits undrawn	19,19,923	20,17,626
Rs...	781,34,011	780,80,670
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,33,453	74,52,632
Other authorised Securities	16,13,455	15,87,920
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	55,63,000	54,88,123
Loans do. do. do.	2,04,18,677	2,03,05,403
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,58,04,310	168,60289.
Dead Stock	3,98,576	3,98,576
Stamps and Stationery	18,862	20,252
Bullion	4,22,140	4,22,140
Balances with other Banks	2,22,359	1,94,045
Cash	260,39 234	218,51,285
Rs..	781,34,011	780 80,670

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings (Estimated.) Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,01,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	13,74,928	27,51,228	38,830	41,64,986
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,830	44,28,986
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056	2,32,630	1,634	3,25,320
Per mile of Ry. do.	198	505	3	706
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,283	31,86,167	28,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 61,320
Do. to date ..... „ 1,77,803

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 27th October, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,130	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	37,480	44,588	...	7,108	...	39,497
Parcels, &c.	1,21,443	80,293	41,150	...	5,51,134	...
Goods						
Other earnings	7,882	17,137	..	9,255	...	40,922
Total for week	1,66,805	1,42,018	24,787	...	...	...
Aggregate	25,99,490	21,28,775	...	...	4,70,715	...

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings (Estimated.) Rs.	Total Earnings Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,192	2,058	27	7,277
Total for 16 weeks	5,592	2,258	27	7,877
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	453	439	2	893
Per mile of Ry. do.	37	25	..	52
Total to corresponding date do.	6,408	4,138	39	10,585

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 299
Do. to date ..... „ 2,708

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8-52 m., 10-13s. Low water, 3-5m., 3-14s.
Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-morrow.

FAIR.—The Jambli Moholla Fair will be held to-day.

A MISSING LUNATIC.—Dinshaji Nowroji, a Parsee, who resides at Chira Bazaar, Bombay, has reported to the police that his son, Nanabhoy, aged thirty-three, a man of unsound mind, has been missing from home since Friday last.

BURGLARY AT WALKESHWAR.—Mr. Assar Virji, a Bombay mill-owner, who resides in the Fort, has made a report to the police that his house in the Walkeshwar Temple compound was broken into during Friday night, but the burglars did not succeed in carrying off any property. The entrance seemed to have been effected by boring a hole in the window at the back and opening the bolt by that means.

REPORTED THEFT IN THE FORT.—Dharamsey Nanji, a Hindu merchant, who resides on the first floor of a house, in Manordas Street, Fort, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night diamond, gold and silver studs, and a gold chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,314, were stolen from coats and shirts, which had been left hanging on pegs in three different rooms. There was nothing to show that the house had been entered. The matter is being investigated both by the divisional and detective police.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of November last was 10, being 45 less than that of the previous month and one more than that of the same month in the preceding year. The causes that contributed the deaths were—Fever 6, starvation 2, and small-pox 1. The classes among which the mortality was divided are:—Banias 2, Kolis 2, Parsi 1, Christian 1, Brahmin 1, Gola 1, Dhoria 1, and Dhed 1. Village of Lower Damaun contributed 8 and Kathiria 2, Kharawad and Kharlwadi remaining free.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Maitlandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Au Secours.....Vandervell.
Overture	The Barber of Seville....Rossini.
Selection	La Poupee.....Audran.
Song	The City of Light.....Adams.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene.....Hume
Valse	Aux Flambeaux.....Fahrnach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GROUP-PHOTO OF THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.—About seventy Ladies and gentlemen, (students and ex-students) gathered on Sunday last for a group-photo at the bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Girgaum Back Road, at 4 p. m. Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhai, J. P., kindly patronised the occasion. Mr. Gopaldas Laldas, managing proprietor, introduced the worthy gentleman to those present. After that the photo was taken. The gathering dispersed after thanking Mr. Tribhovandas for allowing the use of his bangalow.

A NOSE-BITING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Gunpat Ramji, a Hindoo vagrant, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with causing grievous hurt to one Anant Bhimsi, a Hindu cart-driver, by biting off his nose. It appeared that on Sunday morning complainant was watering his bullocks at a water-trough, on Falkland Road, when accused appeared there and ordered him off, saying he wanted to drink water himself. Complainant asked accused to wait till his bullocks had finished drinking. An altercation then ensued, when accused threw complainant down and bit off his nose. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. On the application of the police, the case was remanded.

ELECTION IN PORTUGUESE-INDIA.—We hear that after a lapse of some years the Government of Lisbon has at last issued orders for the election of "Deputados" in Portuguese-India. There are but two borroughs, called "circulos eleitoraes," for so many candidates, one or two of them being patronized by Government themselves. Among the candidates, we hear, also the names of Senhor Albuquerque, Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Prince Dom Affonso, and that of Senhor Machado, the late Governor of Goa, both of them appearing for the "circulo de Bardez." But it is said that the candidate, who carries the most sympathies, is Senhor Correa Affonso, a distinguished barrister of Margao. He is extensively connected with the highest native families in Goa and has great chances of success.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A BOY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, of the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Mohonji Shamji, a Hindu boy aged eight, with attempting to commit suicide by poisoning himself with opium. The police inquiries showed that about two years ago the boy suffered from two abscesses on either side of the face, which were subsequently lanced and resulted in the boy's jaws becoming set. There was a small space between the upper and lower teeth, through which the boy was fed, and if any solid food was given to him he used to swallow it without chewing. He was tired of life and in order to put an end to his miserable existence, he, on Saturday morning, purchased two annas' worth of opium from a dealer at Mandvie and swallowed the drug in small pieces. About two hours after the boy was found lying unconscious in his house at Mandvie and was removed by his father to the J. J. Hospital. When he came to himself the accused admitted having administered opium to himself. The boy pleaded guilty to the charge. He said he intended to destroy himself on account of the suffering he had endured owing to the uselessness of the jaws. The magistrate sentenced the boy to a day's nominal punishment and ordered the father to look after him.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton of the Water Police charged Osman Ayub, tindal, and Joosub Soomar, with criminal breach of trust in respect of old copper and brassware, valued at Rs. 55, the property of Ghella Jugjivan, a commission agent, Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the accused. The articles in question, were part of a cargo sent from Madagascar to the complainant, but accused instead of delivering them sold them to a Marwari for Rs. 28. The first accused admitted his guilt, while the second stated that he acted as ordered by the tindal, who was his master. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused was fined Rs. 30, in default to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

ABDUL KADUR MULLA ESABHOY AND OTHERS VS MORARJEE JAIRAM.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 6,693.0-4 together with interest and costs on account of damages sustained by reason of the defendant having declined to take delivery of goods under a contract. The Hon. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that, under four contracts made in July last, they sold to the defendant 3,504 bags of China moong at rates varying between Rs. 34-3 and Rs. 33-3 per candy, the goods to be supplied from Hongkong and delivered in Bombay docks. On the 4th and 5th September, the defendant took delivery of 795 bags and caused 200 more to be delivered to a third party, and paid on account of the same Rs. 7,000. He had raised frivolous objections in regard to the other bags and refused to take delivery of them. On the 6th September, the defendant wrote alleging that the remains bags tendered were in a damaged state; that the bags were old and demanding a survey. The Plaintiffs thereupon, appointed Mr. MacFadeyn, and defendant Messrs. Dewji Tokersay and J. Mitarchi as their respective surveyors. The former found that the moong was in good condition, but defendant's surveyors were of opinion that an allowance of twelve annas per bag should be made to defendant. The plaintiffs then asked the defendant to agree to the appointment of an umpire to decide the matter, but he failed to do so, and had refused to take delivery of the moong. The plaintiffs afterwards tendered the goods with an allowance of twelve annas rebate, but defendant again refused to take delivery. The plaintiffs on 18th September sold goods by auction at a loss of Rs. 6693-0-4. Since that date defendant had paid Rs. 633-3-6 in respect of the bags first taken delivery of, but had refused to pay any portion of the damages sustained by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Robertson at the close of the evidence, submitted that the whole case had arisen through an unfortunate disagreement over the survey.

His lordship, without calling on Mr. Lang for a reply, remarked that the defendant had refused to accept the reasonable offer made by the plaintiffs. He was of opinion that the rebate of twelve annas made by letter must stand good. He passed a decree in the plaintiffs' favour for the 4811-3-5, with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A FRAUDULENT LOVER.

IMPERATRIX VS. JIBHAI BECHAR AND JIBHAI BHAIJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in September last, found the two accused guilty of attempt to murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

The case for the Crown was that the complainant Kunkoo, widow of Soma Bajee, was anxious after a few months of widowhood to marry again. Accused No. 1., a resident of the same village, found favour in her eyes. She opened negotiations with him for a "natra" remarriage, employing as her go-between her water-bearer, accused No. 2. A meeting was arranged at the house of the latter, when Kunkoo handed over to her lover a bundle containing a pair of silver anklets and Rs. 50 in cash, as earnest of her plighted love, and it was settled that she should go and live with accused No. 1 about ten days afterwards. Accordingly on 21st February last, about night-fall, she proceeded to her lover's house, taking with her all her clothes and household utensils to her new abode, and she made a present to him of a gold pendant, a gold nose-ring, and a purse of Rs. 55 as a further token of her affection. Next morning, however, the accused blandly suggested to her that it would avoid a scandal if they migrated for a time to the neighbouring village of Moghar, a proposal to which she readily consented. Thereupon one Dada Ratansi (since deceased) took her to Moghar to the house of her son-in-law Vajesang (also since deceased), and there she stayed for three days. On the fourth day, the two accused and the deceased Dada came to her, and accused No. 1 proposed that she should for a time go and live with his aunt at Khadol, and it was agreed that they should set out that very night. The party accordingly set out about midnight, and when "en route" they approached a swamp, the two accused and their companions, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, suddenly threw her on the ground and gagged her mouth. Accused No. 1 stripped her stark naked and rubbed her over with mud. Vajeisang stabbed her on the throat and gave her a cut on the nose with a clasp knife, while accused No. 1 removed her ornaments, and the other ruffians helped themselves to her clothes and pots. They then threw her into a dry well, 30 cubits deep, and threw a heap of brick-bats and cactus into the well, and giving her up for dead, they all went home. She remained at the bottom of the well for a period which she calculated as five days and nights, and on the sixth day her screams attracted to the well a shepherd boy, Kesara Bapu, who promptly ran home and gave information in the village. The police arrived at the well without delay, and one of the party got down into the well, and after some difficulty had her hauled out. She was more or less unconscious and at once taken to hospital for treatment. On information given by her, the police arrested the two accused, and Dada and Vajisang; but the two latter subsequently died in the lock-up of cholera. The two accused had made full and detailed confessions, and the deceased's property was found in the several places indicated in the confessions. The Sessions Judge said it would be difficult to imagine a more aggravated form of attempted murder than the one that had been brought home to the accused. The anguish and the torture which the unfortunate woman must have undergone must have been excruciating, while her escape from death was almost miraculous. On the other hand, it would not be easy to parallel the cold-blooded treachery with which accused No. 1 acted towards a foolish and infatuated woman or the refinement of cruelty with which he planned her death for the sake of a few ornaments. Both the accused were sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Sunday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in North-West Punjab, and the skies are thickly clouded in Upper India and Baluchistan, where the weather conditions are again unsettled. Chaman and Quetta have received light showers. The barometer has been steady or has risen in other parts of the country; the rise being slight to brisk in North East India, east of the Central Provinces, Tennasserim, South India and Ceylon. A few light showers have fallen in South India and Ceylon; and winds are apparently changing to a north-easterly direction on the South Madras coast. The temperature has risen rapidly to very rapidly in the Punjab and Sind and is in considerable large excess in Centre and West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, and the Deccan. It is normal or in defect in Burma, Bengal, the submontain districts of Nort-Western Provinces, Madras coast, south-east of the peninsula and Ceylon.

Monday's observation show that the barometer has fallen from slightly to briskly in Burma and slightly in North-East India; has risen briskly to rapidly in Sind, West and Central Punjab and West Rajputana, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The skies have cleared in Upper India and conditions are now settled and fine over this area, but light falls of rain and snow have been received in north-West Himalayas. Showers have been received in south India and Ceylon, the only falls of importance being at Negapatam five-and-a-half inches, and Cochin one inch. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and Sind and is normal or in defect over a greater part of the Punjab. It is also normal or in defect in Burma, East Bengal, the Circars, South East of the Peninsula and Ceylon, but has risen rapidly in Central India and the Central Provinces and is in very large excess in this area. In Berar and parts of the Deccan the nighttemperature is from 15 to 20 degrees, and above the normal at Malegaon Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 3RD OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in Sind and Rajputana, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at and about Neemuch, Agra and Jhansi, and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards and as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

A few cases excluded, the temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in all districts, nights being very cool in the Indus Valley, and unusually hot in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Jhansi, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapure and Secunderabad, where the excess amounts to from 6° to 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Malegaon, and the lowest 44°, at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places, but show a tendency to clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (5.37

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain W Whitton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 23rd November, with a cargo of coal and 39 casks lubricating oil.

THE steamer Thorndale, 1,894 tons, Captain W F Lorimer, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, 16th November, via Colombo and Alleppy, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Adelina Patti, 1,989 tons, Captain J Sinclair, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 14th November, via Coconada and Colombo, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE steamer Vauxhall, 2,346 tons, Captain S R Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 20th November, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, from thence fine weather and light wind.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,991 tons, Captain I Murai, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama, 2nd November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Dawborn, Mr E S Lyons, Mr and Mrs Boura and two children, and ten deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Canning		Marsack			R I M S
Pekin	2322	Hayward			P & O Co
Forerio	2521	White			M M & Co
Khrenfels	3533	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			MM & Co
Robert Irvine	2231	MacKay			Ralli Bros
Secundra	1675	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Aurora	1846	Green			A Montochoffe
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Jephson			P & O Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Goloberia	3420	Hurst			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	Kedslie			M M & Co
Nairung	2852	Edge			T Morrison & Co
Clan Murray	3121	Beer			F Muir and Co
Java	919	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Onda	3409	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Mikado	2306	Ward.	Havre & Antwerp	8-12	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Chisholm	1681	Warfolk	Madras	4-12	F M & Co
E	Cy of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Karachi	8-12	F F & Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	4370	Murae	Japan	12-12	N Y Kaisha
P	Serius	1291	Branth	Hamburg	7-12	W M Bell
Q	Bombay	2049	Fraser	London	8-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

P	emier	51	Esmail	Marmagoa	3-12 Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Chusan	2852	Bennett	China	5-12	P & O S N Co
4	Sheikh	2628	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Karrachee	5-12	K N & Co
10	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair			M M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
13	Thorndale	1894	Larimier			M M & Co
16	Booldana	2869	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-12	M M & Co

MERKEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownager	4-12	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	521	Fukeera	Karachi	4-12	Do

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Rangoon, Nov 16
*	Kagoshima Maru s	Murai	Yokohama, Nov 2
	Adelina Patti s	Sinclair	Calcutta, Nov 14
3	Vauxhall s	Chandler	Calcutta, Nov 20
	Venus s	Whitton	Calcutta, Nov 23

The steamer Worsley Hall, for Karachi, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Chisholm s—108 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 157 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 180 hogsheads and 212 cases ale and stout, Robinson Morrison and Co; 75 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—25 barrels lubricating oil, Macbeth Bros and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Chisholm s—7 cases soap, &c, D Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canara s—80 cases wine, Morenas and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Hardwick Hall s—10 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 10 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co.

Sheikh s—2000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 cwt coir fibers, M Mooljee and Co; 95 bales hides, H O H Hassum; 35 bales hides, H E Goolmahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sirius s—310 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,341 cwt myrabollams, Wasjee Bocher; 1,060 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,031 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,301 cwt gingellyseed and 235 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 50 bales hemp, G Nathoo; 20 cases rough stones, J M Salemahomed.

Mikado s—2,000 cwt bones, M Jamal; 271 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bombay s—2,000 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanjee and Co; 501 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,072 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 7,500 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—1,005 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sheikh s—200 cwt gum, H Virdhare.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—42 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 6 chests opium, A Esmaljee; 18 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 10 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—64 chests opium, Talati and Co; 21 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 13 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—8 cwt ivory, E Passia and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd December.

1. The Squadron will parade on the Esplanade at 7 a.m., on Thursday, 6th instant. Dress—Drill order.
2. Mr C F Steven having joined is taken on the strength, and posted to A Troop, from 3rd instant.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th December.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day, and Thursday next at 5-15 p.m.
2. There will be instruction in Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound to-day at 6-15 a.m.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 8th inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
4. A pair-horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge on Saturday next at 3-15 p.m., to convey members of No. 2 Company to Gun Target practice at Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th December.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga G I P Railway Station, at 4 p.m., on Saturday next the 8th instant, for a Field-Day.
(1) Dress—Field day order, viz:—Same as Drill order except that Helmets fittings will not be worn.
(2) A special Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other Stations by the B B & C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
2. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for Class Firing as well as practice.

It is notified for information:—
(1) When travelling for practice, members must purchase their own tickets.
(2) When travelling for Class-firing, Volunteer Tickets will be obtained for them on giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first Train, only at the following Stations:—Train leaves (Bombay Time)—Victoria Terminus, 5-30 a.m.; Musjid, 5-34 a.m.; Mazagon, 5-38 a.m.; Byculla, 5-42 a.m.; Parel, 5-51 a.m.; and Dadur, 5-55 a.m.
(3) The Commanding Officer hopes that all Recruits will do their Class-firing before the end of December.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

HALE—November 27 (Tuesday), at Pali Hill, Bandora, Elizabeth Matilda, beloved wife of Edward Seymour Hale, of typhoid fever, aged 31.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HERBERT—November 24, at Kilichpur, the wife of Arthur Herbert, Berar Police, of a son.
RUNDLETT—November 24, at Allahabad, the wife of L O Rundlett, Traffic Department, E I Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MELLOR—JOHN—November 20, at Christ's Church, Bankipore, by the Rev Sydney Scott, Arthur Mellor, I C S, to Ivy, second daughter of P S John, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

THE Congress Manifesto, which our London correspondent ascribes to Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mullick and Wagle, is published over the signatures of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. A. O. Hume, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It was drafted by one man, however, not by six. Who the draftsman may be, signifies very little. As the document is issued from the office of the Congress Committee in England, it may be taken as expressing the views of the whole six gentlemen mentioned, and perhaps several others beside. Our correspondent appropriately compliments the committee on having sent forth the most practical and sanest exposition of the ideas of the Congress yet issued and on having apparently "grown wiser than they have hitherto shown themselves." It seems to us, however, that the main object of the committee in London was to show that if India wishes it to continue in existence it must be prepared to pay for the luxury. The manifesto might well have set forth that position in the first, but with the utmost delicacy it is left to the penultimate paragraph. The work in England is great, it says, and the labourers are few; and it adds:—"These are overtaxed both as to physical endurance and financial resources. That is why one of us who now address you (Sir W. Wedderburn) has been driven to retire from Parliament." For seven years, as the manifesto sets forth, he has had a double burden—direct work for India, together with the wear and tear of contested elections, care for the special interests of his constituents, and the multifarious duties of Parliamentary life. He has found it not possible to continue to bear this double burden, and "has therefore, with great reluctance, for the present, retired from the House of Commons, in order to economise his resources for the direct work on behalf of India. This explanation seems necessary because it has been widely believed that he was retiring from public life, and was abandoning his advocacy of India's cause. This is not at all the case. He does not desire to lay down the Indian burden. He only asks friends in India so to lighten it that it may not be beyond his strength. If the personal and financial strain is removed he may again seek to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, as it is there alone that the great questions on which the fate of India depends, are ultimately decided." This is but the cry which has often been raised before. So long as agitation is free the average Congressman is willing to agitate. But when it becomes a matter of putting his hand in his pocket to draw out pelf, it is quite another thing.

The English Committee wishes to make it clear that by hard, earnest work, by showing knowledge, industry, good feeling, and a united purpose the Congress may constitute itself a valued adviser to the Government of India, and an influence in England tending to strengthen the empire. On the other hand it points out that if the necessary sacrifice and self-denial are not exercised, if from want of courage and constancy the Indian people allow this constitutional effort to lapse, the work of years will be thrown away, and a danger will arise that the physical sufferings of the masses may lead to counsels of despair. The writers of the manifesto thus endeavour to make out the case that the present time is a critical one. Doubtless it is—for the existence of the Congress. To say that "the physical sufferings of the masses" is likely to "lead to counsels of despair" is a mere echo of the hustings. If the Indian people are already wanting in courage and constancy as the manifesto implies, there is little probability of such a climax as the writers foretell. And if they do not think it worth while making up the expenses out of pocket to their champions in England, it does not seem likely they will very much regret the occurrence if "this constitutional effort" does lapse, except that with it will disappear the annual holiday at some one else's expense, which was a rare opportunity for rhetorical display. If the manifesto prove anything it is that there is no longer—if there ever were—any necessity for the assembling of the Congress. The manifesto admits that the Congress is not fully representative of the Indian people. It claims, and rightly, that it represents a very important body of public opinion. But it cannot claim a monopoly of educated opinion. "If certain classes hold themselves aloof, whether from timidity, indifference or hostility to the movement, that is not our fault," write the spokesmen of the Congress. No, but it discounts the value of its representations and declares them one-sided and narrow. Whether the Committee meant it or not, they have justified the attitude of "certain classes" in standing aloof. They recognise that "signs are not wanting that the dire misfortunes which have overtaken India in the last few years have had the effect of dispelling some dangerous fallacies and of uniting all classes in their efforts to meet the common calamities." And they eagerly endorse the assertion of Lord George Hamilton that the joint labour in the famine districts has "rekindled between the Government and the governed that feeling of regard and affection which was so marked a characteristic in India." As regards the future he expressed his hope, and the Committee endorses it, "that the interchange of kindly feeling and mutual regard among all classes who have fought the common fight may be a lasting and increasing influence in guiding the future fortunes of India."

Thus, even if it be admitted that before the dawn of this millennium—in which the Indian lion is found lying down with the British lamb—the Congress was desirable and necessary, the manifesto before us shows it to be so no longer. It has done its work and now if anything be required to "represent the laudable aspirations of the educated classes to do their part in promoting the welfare of India," it might take the form of local committees, whose duty should be to raise funds for and "prime" the Committee in London. Is this not practically what the manifesto argues? It declares that "the present is a critical time for the movement; a parting of two ways; as it will depend upon the attitude and action of the Indian people, and of the Indian authorities, whether this constitutional movement of the educated classes shall develope into its full usefulness, by drawing together the rulers and the ruled, and promoting the welfare of both India and this country; or whether the efforts that have been made shall end in disappointment and reaction." The words "in disappointment and reaction" might have been omitted. The manifesto says the object of the Congress has the maintenance of British rule as its basis, and was to obtain solidarity of public opinion founded on the widest experience and wisest counsels available under existing conditions. This part of its work is claimed to have been accomplished and it is also declared that the Congress programme, stated in the form of definite resolutions upon all the leading questions of the day, has been gradually matured during the last fifteen years, and has practically been accepted as expressing independent public opinion throughout India. This, let it be remembered, despite the fact that certain classes "stand aloof." No clearer case for the wind-up of the Congress could possibly be made out. If it possesses any funds they could very well be made over to the Famine Relief Fund. That is, of course, if it be felt that the claims of the London Committee are not stronger. The object of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress has been to place the Indian view of Indian affairs before the British public by means of Parliament, the Press, and the platform and in all these directions the results have been substantial and encouraging. In the House of Commons an Indian Parliamentary Committee has been formed, pledged to give their attention to Indian affairs, and to "see justice done." They would like to see justice done to themselves too. For at present all they have for their pains is a prospect of the Bankruptcy Court.

THE counsellors of the disaffected Cape Dutch are beginning to see wisdom. The other day Reuter informed us that the Government in view of the agitation in the Colony were prepared for any eventuality, but that a general rising was improbable. This morning we are told that Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, in receiving a deputation at Capetown, counselled moderation at the Afrikander Congress which is about to be held at Worcester, lest they should lose the last shred of liberty. At the same time he denounced the way in which the war is being conducted and declared that the loyalty of the Cape Dutch had been ignored. Some of that "loyalty" has been curiously displayed and Mr. Sauer, a Minister of the Crown, though he now publicly assumes the role of the moderator, is apparently under the necessity of freeing himself of the charge of having secretly fostered rebellion. Recent South African papers contain particulars given by the Special Commissioner of the "Daily Telegraph" showing the connection of Sauer and his friends with the outbreak of rebellion in the Dordrecht district, twelve months ago. Mr. Sauer had relations with a man, named Hargrove, which he found it necessary to explain away in the Cape Parliament, but he stopped at the mention of a mission which was despatched from Dordrecht to the Boer Commandant Olivier who was then in the neighbourhood. The ostensible object of the mission was to dissuade Olivier from entering Dordrecht, but it was unsuccessful, and rebellion immediately broke out in that district. Considerable light has been thrown on the matter by the carbon copy of a telegram, signed by Olivier, found in a house, near Trommol, Orange River Colony, where Olivier had stayed. A deputation with a letter from Mr. Sauer had interviewed Olivier and had requested permission to hold a meeting at Barkly East. Permission was not only refused but the deputation was arrested by Olivier, though subsequently released. As the result of a meeting held at Dordrecht and addressed by Mr. Sauer a second deputation was sent to the Boer Commandant, ostensibly to ask him to keep away from that place. Here the carbon copy of the telegram comes in. On the day that he received the second deputation Olivier telegraphed to Bloemfontein. "To-day I already received a second deputation from Dordrecht not to come to Dordrecht. This is said officially, but privately they say it is only a blind and that we must come at once." The deputations included Mr. P. J. de Wet with whom Mr. Sauer was staying as a guest, and the man Hargrove about whom have been some strange disclosures. Olivier went to Dordrecht. The correspondent points out that the only inferences possible from the telegram are that Olivier invented the story, or the deputation deceived Mr. Sauer, or that Mr. Sauer knew the real message and was a party to the blind. There are difficulties in the way of accepting any of the inferences but the explanation which seems to be necessary from Mr. Sauer is not contained in the papers to hand.

THE inquiry which Mr. Maconachie is conducting in Gujarat and the impending appointment of a Commission of Enquiry in regard to the Famine, suggest to the *Mahratta* the need of an inquiry into the condition of the Deccan rayats. The Deccan Ryots Commission of 1876, our contemporary points out, found that the poverty of the agriculturists was the main cause of the indebtedness, which led them to outbreaks of disturbance. The revenue system under which a fixed revenue demand was associated with variations in the seasons only assisted in driving the rayat into indebtedness. But after nearly twenty-five years most of the old causes of misery not only remain in existence, but are aggravated and enlarged. The Deccan Ryots Commission suggested that irrigation should be more extensively carried out, that the agricultural classes should be educated in order to induce habits of providence, that efforts should be made towards increased productiveness of the soil and that emigration should be encouraged. The Commission further recommended that the rigid revenue system should be relaxed and the Government demand adjusted to the rayat's capacity within reasonable limits. This last point is to a considerable extent met by the recent pronouncement of the Bombay Government in reference to the collection of revenue, and something was done by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, but, observes the *Mahratta*, the more important of the remedies suggested by the Deccan Ryots Commission have not been adopted. The system of revision settlement in the Presidency was held by most of the members of the Commission to be responsible for the condition of the Deccan rayat as it existed twenty-five years ago. The Famine Commission of 1878 suggested a more elastic system of collecting the land revenue, whereby the amount payable should not be uniform in all the years of the term for which a settlement is made, but should vary with the crops of the year and the oscillations of the seasons. The recent order in regard to the collection of revenue and arrears, although it had to do only with an existing crisis was clearly framed in the light of the recommendations of the Famine Commission. But that body had gone much farther, having urged that Government should encourage diversity of occupation as a remedy for the evils of a too great dependence on agriculture, that by the aid of experts scientific methods of agriculture and manufacture should be introduced, that new local industries might be assisted by the State and that the people might be given industrial education. It is time, our contemporary considers, to inquire how far these recommendations have been carried out. For this and other reasons it is urged that the scope of the coming Famine Commission should be sufficiently widened to make possible an enquiry into the present condition of the cultivators in the Deccan Province.

NOTHING is yet announced or even understood to be settled regarding the filling of the various big Government appointments which fall vacant during the next few months. The secret of who is to become permanent Commander-in-Chief has been specially well kept. Sir Power Palmer's confirmation in the post would be generally popular, but a consensus of rumours points to the sending out of an officer of the British Service from Home to fill it, when Lord Roberts returns from South Africa. In regard to the Military Membership, from which Sir Edwin Collen retires next spring, the name most frequently mentioned is that of Sir William Nicholson. Should this be the ultimate selection Sir Edmond Elles would be pretty certain to be confirmed as Adjutant-General. For Public Works Member, when Sir Arthur Trevor retires at the end of the cold season, the only name that has been at all confidently referred to has been that of Sir William Bissett. That, however, was some time ago, and nothing has since transpired to confirm the rumour. As regards vacancies in the India Office the appointment of Military Member should naturally go to Sir Edwin Collen, while the name of Mr. Holderness is mentioned as the successor to Sir Charles Bernard as Revenue and Statistical Secretary. Should Mr. Holderness be appointed his successor as Revenue and Agricultural Secretary to the Government of India would naturally be Mr. Finucane, who recently acted for him.

HIS EXCELLENCY Captain Nuno Campos, Governor of Damaun and family, arrived here and proceeded to Damaun yesterday.

LORD AMPTHILL, the Governor-elect of Madras, and Lady Ampthill and family will leave Marseilles on December 7, travelling by the P. and O. steamer Himalaya to India. Lady Ampthill's sister, Lady Agnes Lygon, accompanies them.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Walter Bethell, son of the first Lord Westbury, and Ada Mary, widow of the late Thomas Hill, of Moorlands, Crewkerne, and daughter of the late Rev. Charles Wellfitt Blathwayt.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th November 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 743,542 maunds and Rs. 22,414 in the earnings.

THE death of Mr. John Power, writes the "Pioneer," has removed a personality once well-known in the N.-W. P. He died last month in a hotel at Cologne, where he was in the habit of passing a part of every day listening to the music in the famous Cathedral. His Indian record is glanced at in a book of Mr. H. G. Keene's entitled "Fifty-seven" where mention is made of his "stately presence and dignified demeanour a dandy, but not in the cockney way." Magistrate of Mainpuri at the time of the Mutiny, in those days of trial Power showed great resource and a manly courage; but the remainder of his Indian career was chiefly marked by "massive elegance"—to use Mr. Keen's words, and by a certain frigid and imperturbable humour which had no direct bearing on his official duties. It was some result perhaps of these peculiarities that he never rose beyond the level of a District Judgeship. He entered the service in 1843 and retired in 1878.

ANECDOTES of Mr. Power were at one time very current in the N.-W. Provinces. One singular feature of his defence of his cucherry rests upon official evidence. The chief court of the Provinces was in those days known in popular language as "the Sudder", and that learned body had recently issued instructions as to the preparation of records which Power regarded as troublesome. In the height of the excitement he found himself unable to control his delight as to the result. He used these papers to fortify his position; and reported that "all the records have been taken up to the roof...and being placed behind the railing, form an excellent breastwork." This matter had better be reported to the Sudder...." This queer humour attended him through life. Some time before his end he told a friend that his doctor had hinted at fatty degeneration of the heart. "But I hope," he added, "that you will not suppose me to be a party to this vulgarity." He was in his 80th year when he died.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Commander Ronald R. M. Hall, Royal Navy (retired) to be Deputy-Governor of the new Naval Prison at Portsmouth.

THE Earl of Drogheda, who left England last February, has resigned the Presidency of the Navy League, owing to his lengthened stay abroad. Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M.P., has accepted the office.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE has left Berlin for his ancestral estate of Schillingsfurst, in Bavaria. Count and Countess von Bulow, Baron von Richthofen, and other distinguished persons saw him off at the station.

THE sum of £1,000 has already been collected for the sword of honour which is to be presented to Sir Redvers Buller by the people of Devonshire, all classes of whom are taking the greatest interest in the event.

THE Grand Duke of Hesse has left Darmstadt for Florence on his way to Naples, where he will probably be joined shortly by the Grand Duchess. Prince and Princess Francis Joseph of Battenberg are staying at Naples.

THE European edition of the "New York Herald" of November 16 says:—The disclosure of secrets concerning the French Field gun is intimately connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of a naval officer who was attached to the foreign section of the Exhibition, after discharging the duties of naval attache at the United States Embassy. This affair is also the reason why Gen. Horace Porter handed over the charge of the Embassy to his first secretary, and left for Spain. Gen. Porter is directly concerned in this incident. His departure from Paris is said to be final, and he will probably be replaced by Mr. John Leishman, the present United States Minister at Berne.

THE CITY OF PALACES.

OPENING OF THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1.

THE City of Palaces is filling fast. The streets for the past month have been putting on day by day a more and more animated appearance. Railway traffic from up-country is growing heavy. The whole of the Government of India Departments have opened, and in another fortnight the Viceroy will be here and the Legislative Council assembled. The season bids fair to be a gay one. The race-course already presents a busy scene of a morning. Up-country stables are fast transferring their strings to Calcutta. Early next week the majority of the cup horses will be in full work here, and as the Patiala race-horses and polo-ponies are to be sold in Calcutta to the highest bidders, with their engagements, the death of the late Maharaja will effect less dislocation than was at first feared.

The annual Viceregal drawing-room is announced for the 28th December with two levees, the first on the 21st December and the second on the 3rd January. The annual races and horse show are fixed, and already the dates for the bigger of the dances are being discussed.

Of public announcements there will be not a few. The Brough Company, who charmed Calcutta so successfully two seasons ago, are again here. The Dallas Company occupy the Theatre Royal. Pollard's Lilliputians are drawing large audiences at the Opera House. On the Maidan Mr. Bose is doing a big business with his Circus.

St. Andrew's dinner last night may be said to have opened the season. The gathering not only showed how large a contingent of visitors has arrived but brought the principal topics of the year under review. Foremost amongst the matters to which attention was directed by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, were the Mines Bill and the Assam Emigration Bill, on both of which measures the commercial community are at present ranged, upon important points against the Government. As your readers are aware the difference of opinion turns, in the case of the Mines Bill, on the question of the regulation of the labour of women and children; in that of the Emigration Bill, on the matter of enhancing the minimum wage. The commercial community of Calcutta in effect say that to regulate the labour of women and children in Indian mines is to interfere injuriously with the family system on which the whole of the arrangements of labour, in this country, are based. To increase the minimum wage, in the case of tea garden coolies, they say, will place an uncalled for burden upon an industry already in none too flourishing a condition. The question, under these circumstances, which the Government of India will have to consider will be whether the existence of sufficient evil has been made out to warrant proceeding with these provisions. The answer should not be difficult to arrive at.

Next to the matter of legislation, interest, this season, centres on the return of Lumsden's Horse. This is a matter which is being warmly taken up. The Trades and other associations are moving and a big reception will most probably be arranged. Never will the honour it will accord have been better deserved than by the contingent of gallant soldier-citizens who have represented India in South Africa.

Other important matters which are pending, are the opening into Calcutta of the last link of the railway that is to connect us, on the one side with Madras, via the East Coast Railway, and on the other, by the Nagpur route, with Bombay. As Sir John Woodburn pointed out in his speech last night, this means an extension of the facilities for trade so great as to constitute a new era in the history of the city. We stand now at the parting of the ways. Hitherto traffic has flowed into Calcutta by rail, only from the west and north. In a few weeks time the whole of the fertile provinces to the south of Orissa, Midnapore, and of the great belt of fertile country, that extends along the coast of the Bay of Bengal towards Madras, will also be connected by a continuous railway with the port on the Hooghly. Well may the Lieutenant-Governor congratulate the city. Well may its merchants look forward to large expansion of business.

Great changes are likely to follow on the event. Already a committee is sitting to report on the re-organisation of the Calcutta port. Arrangements also are in the air for greatly increasing the available supply of railway wagons, and for the mechanical handling of coal at the Kidderpur Docks.

The inquiry, meanwhile, that is being prosecuted by the commission, presided over by Mr. J. O'Conor, into the question of the possibility of introducing sugar manufacture as a supplement to the declining indigo industry, is being watched with interest more speculative than hopeful. While it is realised, however, that the efforts of the planters themselves are what the industry has to rely upon for its resuscitation, the fact is not overlooked that there is also room for Government help, especially on the scientific side of the question. This help the Bengal Government is now endeavouring to afford.

THE Duchess of Albany is to arrive in a few days at Windsor Castle from Potsdam, on a visit to the Queen, accompanied by her son, the Duke of Coburg, and her daughter, Princess Alice of Albany. They are to stay in England for about a month.

THE Duke and Duchess of Bedford will shortly return to Woburn Abbey for the winter from Cairnsmore House, Kirkcudbright, the property of Major Calvin Stewart, which his Grace has rented for many years past along with extensive shootings.

THE Queen has approved of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Mr. William Henry Groom and Mr. Alfred Sandlings Cowley, who have each held the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Queensland for a period of more than three years.

THE Postmaster-General (Lord Londonderry) has appointed Mr. Thomas Mason, the chief superintendent of the special telegraph arrangements branch, to be traffic manager for telegraph business in the United Kingdom. This is an entirely new departmental post.

CLAIMS against the Boers have been submitted to the State Department by persons claiming American citizenship for destruction of property and injuries caused to their business in the late South African Republic and Orange Free State. It has not yet been decided how these cases shall be dealt with.

COLONEL A. C. F. FITZGEORGE, C.B., the third son of the Duke of Cambridge, and formerly equerry and private secretary to his Royal Highness, has also been placed on the retired list, after a service extending from December 23, 1864, to November 2, 1900. Colonel FitzGeorge had servered in the 37 Foot, in the Rifle Brigade, and in the 11th Hussars, and had seen considerable staff service. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala while Commander-in-Chief in India from April, 1870, to September 1875, was attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales in India in 1875-76, was an extra aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding at Aldershot from 1883 to 1886, and was private secretary to the Commander-in-Chief from July, 1886, to October, 1895.

THE Turner memorial tablet has been placed in position at 118, Cheyne-walk. The design is the work and gift of Mr. Walter Crane; and was modelled and cast in lead by the Guild of Handicraft. Mr. Maxwell Balfour is the present proprietor of the painter's Chelsea house. The lettering makes known that "Joseph William Mallord Turner, R. 1775, D. 1851, lived and died in this house." The subscribers include several well-known Chelsea residents and artists, amongst them Sir C. Dilke, Lord Monkswell, Miss Piper, Miss

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE SHANHAIKWAN-PEKING RAILWAY.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that Russia hands over the Shanhaikwan-Peking Railway to the Germans on the 14th instant, Germany paying the expenses of the Russian occupation.

Reuter's Agency sends the following communication :—With reference to our recent London telegram stating that the Indian Troops in China were suffering greatly from cold and the doubt thereby expressed regarding the sufficiency of warm clothing issued we are in a position to state that in addition to the warm clothing of four blankets, one warm coat, pyjamas, pair of mittens and gloves, flannel drawers, two warm socks, Balaclava cap and Cardigan jackets with which each fighting man and follower was provided before leaving India, the following were specially supplied by the Indian Government to the China troops :—Fur caps, woollen comforters, lambswool drawers, Canadian warm coats, poshteens, mocassins, and long thick stockings. In addition to this an ample supply of stoves and fuel and extra rations were given. While the accommodation is generally good the cold is so intense that it is inevitable that natives will suffer to some extent but nothing is spared to minimise their suffering.

General Gaselee wires that all that is possible has been done in this direction and supplies are ample.

It is stated that four Companies of Germans are seriously menaced, thirty-five miles west of Paotingfu and that eight Companies of French have started to their relief.

[It is affirmed that the British Government has lodged complaint with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs against the manner in which the Russians have appropriated British railways in China. According to a high Russian official, now in Paris, Russia has no wish to hold the railways indefinitely. She claims to be entitled to compensation for the repairs carried out on the lines, which will consequently not be given up until full returns have been made out as to the costs incurred. As soon as this statement is completed it will be presented to Count von. Waldersee, to whom the lines will be handed over at the same time.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" states that the Tartar General of Sze-chuen has been nominated Governor-General of Manchuria in deference to the Russian invitation to China to resume the civil government of that province. The correspondent also states that trustworthy dispatches from Newchwang complain that, despite the assurances given by the Russians that they would not loot the Shan hai kwan-Newchwang Railway, the Russians are transferring 100 tons of railway material from the Shan-hai-kwan Railway across the river at Newchang to the Russian Manchurian Railway.]

MR. KRUGER DOES NOT GO TO BERLIN.

Mr. Kruger received deputations at Cologne yesterday afternoon.

The German Minister at Luxembourg has called upon Mr. Kruger at Cologne and informed him that the Emperor William regretted that his arrangements prevented his Majesty receiving him at present.

Mr. Kruger has consequently decided to go to Holland after a few days' rest.

An evidently-inspired telegram from Berlin published in the *Cologne Gazette*, says the Emperor William will not receive Mr. Kruger. The customary inquiry as to whether the visit would be agreeable was omitted, and the visit was not agreeable. The telegram adds it would be a crime for the Government to leave Mr. Kruger a shred of hope and thus prolong a bloody and useless guerilla war.

The Press generally take a similar view of the matter.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Emperor William's communication was a reply to a telegram from Mr. Kruger, expressing sentiments of devotion and cordial sympathy.

Mr. Kruger's entourage are disconsolate as they had believed that demonstrations at Cologne and Berlin would force the Emperor's hand.

The French papers are furious and violently attack the Emperor William and consider the Boer cause most hopeless.

LARGE ORDER FOR GUNS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The *Daily News* states that Army Orders have been placed with the Vickers Maxim Company for forty-two 4·7 guns and thirty-five howitzer batteries besides twenty-seven garrison mountings similar to those on the largest battle-ships and on which will be fixed 9·2 guns.

PROBABLE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SOMALIS.

It is believed that a punitive expedition will be necessary against the Ogaden Somalis for which troops will be drawn from India.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The members of the Government expect that twelve sittings will suffice for the despatch of business before Parliament.

FIRE IN THE CHITPORE HYDRAULIC JUTE PRESS.

DAMAGES : RS. 50,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

A fire broke out last night in the godown of the Chitpore Jute Press, the damage caused being estimated at half-a-lakh of rupees, fully covered by insurance.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The s. s. Zamania leaves England with drafts on the 8th inst., arriving at Bombay on the 2nd prox., the Scindia, Dilwara and Assaye sail later in the month, the two latter returning Home about the end of January.

The new marine steamer Hardinge leaves England for India about the 15th inst.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE AFRIKANDER PARTY.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The details of the fight between the force under General Paget and the Boer force under Viljoen and Erasmus state that he had closed on the enemy's position in the evening with the object of attacking at dawn.

The Boers, however, receiving reinforcements including three guns, attacked the British fiercely and severe fighting ensued, but they were eventually repulsed with heavy loss and retired during the night and were pursued in the morning beyond Bronkhorspruit.

Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, in receiving the Afrikander deputation at Capetown, denounced Great Britain's conduct in the War and said the loyalty of the Cape Dutch had been ignored. But they counselled moderation at the coming Worcester Congress lest they lose the last shred of liberty.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following casualties are reported :— 22nd November—Gloucestershire Regiment, slightly wounded, Captain Wingfield Digby ; prisoners, Major Tufnell, Captains Tyffe, Menzies and Walshe, and 2nd-Lieutenant Ford; 68th Battery Royal Field Artillery, prisoner, Major Massy ; slightly wounded, Lieutenant Elam ; the Highland Light Infantry, slightly wounded, Lieutenant Home ; taken prisoner, 2nd-Lieutenant Alston ; 2 Royal Irish Rifles, slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieutenant Cooke Collis. 23rd November—2 Scots Guards, killed, Major Hanbury, and Lieutenants Southey and Sparke. 24th November—17th Lancers, severely wounded, Lieutenant the Hon'ble Baring ; 2 Somersetshire Light Infantry, slightly wounded, Captain Elger. 27th November—2 Seaforth Highlanders, severely wounded, Lieutenant U. Clive ; Battery R. H. A., slightly wounded, Major Taylor ; Veterinary Department, slightly wounded, Lieutenant G. Conder ; 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment, died of disease, Captain Harry Masterman.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

A wing of the 15th Bombay Grenadiers leaves Madras on the 6th instant for Karachi, en route for Dera Ghazi Khan, on relief a wing of the 40th Pathans returning to Meean Meer.

No. 5 Western Royal Garrison Artillery proceeds to Karachi for coast defence training.

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJA OF DHRANGADHRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADHRA, DEC. 3.

Colonel Kennedy, Political Agent, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Mereweather and establishment arrived here yesterday They were received by the Rajsaheb with an escort on the station and conducted to their camp. This morning a durbar was held in the palace, where chiefs and representative ladies and gentlemen were present. Before 8 a.m. the Rajsaheb arrived followed by the Political Agent and his Assistant at 8-20 a. m. They and the Rajsaheb entered the durbar in procession of Kumars and State Officers, the assemblage standing all the while. Colonel Kennedy then delivered the installation speech, eulogising the Chief on his renowned descent and advising him to observe economy as the finances of the State were not satisfactory. The Colonel wished him a happy and long rule.

The Dafterdar next read the Gujarati translation.

The Rajsaheb replied in English, thanking Colonel Kennedy and expressing regret at the absence of his friend and well-wisher Colonel Hunter. He also expressed his desire to be judged by his deeds than by words. He also said he would follow the advice of the Viceroy to the Chiefs given at Rajkote and referred to by Colonel Kennedy in his speech.

The Diwan then read a translation of the reply in Gujarati.

State representative guests and friends then presented nuzzers, after which the durbar was photographed and after distribution of attar and pan the durbar dissolved.

This evening the Maharaja Saheb gives a State banquet.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at noon to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia, on the same date and time.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, DEC. 1

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this morning.

PORTSAID, DEC. 1

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt which left Bombay on the 17th November arrived here to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 1st December, via Mombassa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 2nd December, via Lamu and Benadir Coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	29 3-4

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER WALKER, C.S.I., who succeeds Lord Roberts as Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, entered the Bengal Artillery in December, 1856; became Lieut. in 1858; and Captain in 1865. In this rank he served throughout the Bhootan Campaign of 1865-66, and earned the medal and clasp. He was promoted Major in 1874, and Lieut.-Colonel by brevet in 1881. He reached the substantive rank of Lieut.-Colonel in January, 1884; Colonel by brevet July, 1885; and Major-General in December, 1894. General Walker is the senior artillery man of his rank on the establishment. His C.S.I. dates from 1893.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION IN FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDO Nov. 16

ALL political economists have at one time or another had their say, and generally a long and often a very dogmatic say, on the influences that make for high and low prices. What are those influences, and how have their operations affected our trade and industry in relation to the recent and still pending boom? What has caused iron ore to nearly double in value? Why has coke more than doubled, and coal, speaking generally, fully doubled in cost? What has driven up some descriptions of iron and steel much more rapidly and largely than others? Why, again, have prices in this country risen to a higher point, in regard to some commodities, than in Germany or France? Why have the values of coal and coke remained on a much lower plane in the United States while the prices of pig-iron and steel have taken a higher level? Why, again, have American prices, weakened to a much larger extent than British prices, and what is to be the future determinant of British prices, and how will it work? These are only a few of the multitudinous problems that are every now and again presented for solution to every business man. And yet the conundrums are ever fresh, and are always engaging new attention in the different phases which they present. Political economy tells us that prices depend upon the laws of supply and demand, on monopoly and competition, on the command of cheap materials and cheap labour, and on many other elements that ordinarily enter into the ultimate costs of commodities. The British manufacturer accepts some and rejects others of these explanations. For many years he was accustomed to believe—and it is still an accepted principle with the older schools—that price was a direct and immediate function of the rate of wages. Hence he argued, the Germans and the Belgians, whose wages are low, can produce much more cheaply than the English or the Americans, whose wages are high. Great Britain cherished the fallacy for generations, and never did much to show "a more excellent way." It was reserved for the United States to demonstrate that nominally high wages do not involve necessarily high costs of production ; or, to put it more accurately; that it is the efficiency and not the nominal cost, of labour that counts. This fact has only been generally understood and accepted within recent years but even in Great Britain it is now admitted to be correct in priniple. Nevertheless there must be a limit to its application, otherewise the nominal cost of labour might be raised until its real cost bacame almost impossible under competitive conditions.

The boom that now appears to be on the wane will have done much to throw light on this problem. In some respects it has differed from most previous booms. Why, for example should it have been so universal? Why, again, should the general range of prices have come so much nearer to equality in the leading industrial countries than they have ever done before? The great differences that formerly prevailed in the prices of the same or kindred commodities have almost disappeared among the leading manufacturing and commercial nations, although no doubt they still obtain in out-of-the-way countries, like Turkey, Egypt, or Siam. This condition was not always so, and its origin and development are worth tracing by the economists of the future. During the whole of the present year, there has not, on an average, been any very material differences in the values of pig-iron, of steel rails, and of many other commodities produced on a large scale, in at least a dozen of the most important countries of the world. Labour has had very little to do with the phenomenon in question, which is directly attributable to the influence of cheap transportation, which tends more than anything else in the world to equalise the prices of different nations, who do not artificially raise them by prohibitive Customs tariffs. We look forward to seeing this movement assume much larger proportions, and doubt not that by-and-bye, when Customs barriers have been more completely broken down, the price differences that still prevail will almost wholly disappear.

At the present moment the pith of this problem is causing much searching of heart among coal-owners and ironmasters. The average coal-owner is subject to the same laws as other men. In the past he has continuously broken those laws and has had to pay the penalty. In other words, he has been habitually guilty of over-production, the Nemesis of which is low prices. For some time past the old conditions have been reversed. The usual thing is to have two waggons of coal to sell, with only one buyer. To-day—and for months past—there are two buyers for every waggon available. Demand, in short, has run ahead of supply, and hence the higher range of prices, with which, however, the coal-owners, as a body, have had nothing whatever to do, except in so far as they adopted the customary business principle of making higher charges for a scarce commodity when they could hardly help themselves. The question is constantly being asked : When will normal prices be restored? The answer is sufficiently obvious. This result cannot be expected to happen until the supply has run ahead of the demand, and then it will probably happen at once. In the case of iron prices, foreign competition may conceivably exercise a more potent influence than increase of relative supplies, but the ultimate cause of the change would still be much the same, although brought about in a different way. The demand for all metals appears to be weakening, and no doubt the supply has at last over-taken demand. In our own country the make of pig-iron has been reduced. In the United States the same thing appears to have happened. In Germany both demand and prices are materially weaker than they were. Raw materials do not respond so quickly as is necessary to the requirements of the fall in the manufactured or semi-manufactured commodity, but this can only be a question of time. We shall not be surprised if coal and coke prices witness a material fall during the next month or two. Much, however, will depend on the part to be played by the United States. If the recent Presidential election, as is probable, should lead to increased commercial confidence, a stimulus will be given to general enterprise which is sure to react favourably on home demands, and this is likely to mean less keen competition in Europe and the maintenance of good prices at home. It will make all the difference if the United States are compelled to a serious extent to seek for new markets abroad for a large part of their output.

On Nov. 14th the Admiralty authorities accepted South Wales' tenders for the supply of about 350,000 tons of best steam coal, to be delivered in specified monthly instalments, commencing on the 1st of January, and terminating on the 31st December, 1901. When tenders were invited the estimated requirements of the Admiralty were about a million tons, and the only explanation that can be offered for so small a quantity being ordered may be found in the fact that the authorities rejected all tenders above 21s. per ton, net.

A great mass of useful information about the docks and cargo arrrangements in the chief ports of France and Northern Europe has been extracted from the reports of British Consuls and presented to Parliament in the form of a White-book. The compilation will no doubt be particularly serviceable to the Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Egerton of Tatton, which is now investigating the navigation, accommodation, and control of the Port of London, but it will be of use also to the administrators of Liverpool, Manchester, and other British ports, each of which regards one or more of the great Continental ports with special attention, either in a spirit of commercial rivalry or to learn how common difficulties are met or common advantages turned to the best account. Ghent, which in many respects occupies a position analogous to that of Manchester, is unfortunately not among the ports dealt with in this summary. But Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp, can teach both Manchester and Liverpool a good deal. It is noteworthy, for example, that although vessels drawing 26 1-2 feet of water can already pass up the North Sea Canal to Amsterdam (a distance of fifteen miles) it is contemplated to increase the depth of water in the canal, and over most of the habour, to 32 feet. But of course the Amsterdam canal is the property of the State, and is free of tolls, whilst the docks are owned partly by the State and partly by the Municipality. Antwerp, the seat of an enormous shipping trade, has docks of an area exactly equal to those of Manchester; but it has also a magnificent quay—the envy of Liverpool—along the Scheldt. This is more than two miles long, with never less than twenty-six feet of water alongside it, and although, with the docks, it can already accommodate 220 large vessels at once, room is being made for twenty more. In Belgium as in Holland, the State and the Municipalities co-operate in the ownership and management of the seaports, and the results are on the whole conspicuously good for both.

A forthcoming number of "Feilden's Magazine" contains an interesting illustrated article upon a new industrial material, referred to recently in this column under the title of "Thermit." This is a metallic composition, whose reaction produces the highest degree of heat known to science, excepting that of the electric arc. It is composed of powdered aluminium and a common substance which, under the circumstances, it might be well not to mention here; and when it is set alight, it eats its way rapidly and noiselessly through even the most hardened steel. It will fuse a section out of a case-hardened armour-plate with the utmost ease, and would, therefore, appear to constitute a real danger to the present security of bankers' and other safe repositories. Some time ago a Mr. Ratcliff, now head of the Ratner Safe Company, created much alarm by the production of a new safe-breaking machine, by which he alleged the most perfected examples of Milner, Chubb, or Chatwood, could be broken open in a small space of time. Mr. Ratcliff was suspected rightly or wrongly, of having invented his apparatus himself, and became the subject of much animadversion among his brother safe-makers. "Thermit," however, appears to constitute a real danger to the present system of security, since the means of rifling safes afforded by it are so simple and so attainable by everyone. It is understood that the discoverer of "Thermit" is prepared to undertake to open the most formidable safe noiselessly and expeditiously by using his new fusing material, within a short space of time. "Thermit," it may be mentioned, may be carried about in pots or parcels, and is ignited by a small quantity of spirits of wine or other inflammable material.

Referring to the negotiations between France Germany, and Austria, for the suppression of the bounties on exports of sugar, the "Monde Economique" states that these are still going on, and that one of the conditions agreed to is, that pledges shall be obtained from the Government concerned guaranteeing the removal of the countervailing import duties imposed, as in the United States and in India, upon "bounty-fed" sugar. It is added that in consideration of the comparatively recent establishment of the indirect bounties in France these are to to be allowed to remain for a limited period. With this provision, it is understood, says the "Monde Economique," that those chiefly interested in the French sugar industry, are disposed to regard with favour the international Convention now in course of preparation. Other authorities, however, especially the Protectionist journals, view with great dislike the proposed agreement, urging many reasons in opposition. They complain, in the first place, that it is confined to the three countries already named, and that the Convention will leave untouched the sugar export bounties of Italy and Roumania, which were not represented even at the Brussels Conference. Objection is taken also on the ground that the sugar perducers of Germany and Austria, by means of their trusts or combinations, will still be able, under the shelter of the import duties in their respective countries, so to manipulate internal prices of sugar, as to impose great difficulties in the way of the exportation from France. There can be little doubt, however, in spite of these protests, that the French Government is sincerely desirous of bringing the negotiations to a successful issue.

Rouen advices respecting the cotton goods trade of the North of France say that the favourable reports from the American cotton belt as regards the raw material have very greatly facilitated business. Unfortunately for buyers, stocks of goods are rare, and they have therefore been compelled to give out orders wherever they have met with producers who have taken a reasonable view of the future and have not been influenced by exaggerated views of a "bull" nature. On the whole manufacturers are taking orders only for distant delivery. Spinners are well under contract, and only accept new business for distant delivery, prices even in these cases being much disputed.

CALLING ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a selfish husband and I work from early Monday morning until Saturday evening. Sunday is my day of rest and quiet and I wish it to remain so. My bungalow has the ordinary number of rooms and if I cannot use the drawing-room and the front verandah between twelve and two I must retire to my bed-room during the hottest part of the day. Not having to go to office on Sunday I like to break the routine of existence and have a mid-day breakfast and I flatter myself that my wife prefers an uninterrupted meal with me.

I was a bachelor in Bombay for many years and I made my calls and holidays, of which there are many, and although I sympathise with the bachelors of the present day I am not inclined to open my bungalow to the world in general on Sundays.

But as you will, perhaps, have observed I am only the

MADAM-SAHIB'S HUSBAND.

Malabar Hill, DEC. 3.

P. S.—Mr. Johnston apparently overlooks the fact that whereas three Sundays in the year might complete his calls ladies would have to be prepared every Sunday.

P. P. S.—Don't let us be rude to each other over this little matter.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE following is an extract from the Bankers Magazine of November, 1900 :—It was an unfortunate tale that Mr. Reginald Murray, the Chief Manager of this Bank, had to lay before a private meeting of his shareholders, and the difficulty of the task was rendered none the less easy because Mr. Murray himself was not responsible for the gloomy state of affairs. It was not until he and the Hon. Mr. Eardley Noron took over the management of affairs in August, 1899, that the real position of the Bank was disclosed to him, and he and his colleague have had the painful task of making the true state of things know. According to his statement, the Bank has suffered from serious lock-ups, arising from advances upon a zemindari—a name for a landed estate in India—upon the shares of a sugar company, and a large holding of 3 per cent. Rupee Paper. Regarding these investments Mr. Murray is decidedly hopeful as to the outcome, although of course he does not say anything as to the prudence, or imprudence, shown in the past in having sunk so much of the Bank's resources in these narrow channels. The zemindari is expected to yield a return of 4 to 5 per cent. upon the investment, and the sugar Company has become much more prosperous of late. Regarding the 3 percent. Rupee Paper, there is litti doubt that good authorities are agreed that when money becomes cheaper again it will return to something like its old level of value. Whilst Mr. Murray was, therefore, hopeful as to the future, he was, however, faced with the difficulty that the troubles of the Commercial Bank had so reduced its deposits that they stood at little more than double the paid-up capital, whereas the average ratio of other Banks in India was nearer 8 to 1. To correct such an anomalous position, the only course was to inspire greater confidence on the part of the public, and the right policy to bring about such a result was laid down in the schme he propounded. In this it was proposed to reduce the paid-up capital by writing down its value by 25 per cent. to Rs. 30,00,000 and the subscription by the shareholders of Rs. 20,000,00 in fresh apital to be created as Preference Shares. A somewhat similar scheme was adopted by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India when it changed its name to the Mercantile Bank of India, and the result of the policy in that case has been decidedly satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the scheme of Mr. Murray will produce the same effect upon the fortunes of the Commercial Bank of India.

Memo. by Chief Manager.—The views of shareholders received up to date are opposed to reduction of capital and in favour of the issue of Preference Shares. The resolution to reduce capital will not be needed if the resolution to issue Preference Shares is accepted without it.

INVESTITURE OF THE NEW RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA.

YESTERDAY the Assistant Political Agent, in charge Jhalavad Prant, called for the Political Agent at 8-30 a. m. and conducted him from his residence to the Darbar Hall. On the arrival of the Acting Political Agent at the foot of the steps of the Darbar he was met by the Raj Saheb and a salute of eleven guns were fired. Colonel Kennedy accompanied by the Raj Saheb on his right and Captain Merewether Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad, on his left, conducted the Raj Saheb to a chair of State on the dais and took a seat himself to the right of the Raj Saheb. On the left of the Raj Saheb on the dais were the Chiefs attending the ceremony. On the right of the Political Agent were the European guests—ladies on the dais, gentlemen on the right front row. On the Raj Saheb taking his seat, a salute of eleven guns were fired during which the Diwan handed the seal of the State to the Raj Saheb. At the termination of the salute, the Acting Political Agent addressed the Raj Saheb and a translation of his remarks was read by the Daftardar. The Raj Saheb replied and a translation was read by Rao Bahadur Savailal, the Diwan. The congratulatory gifts sent by the several States were then presented to the Raj Saheb by their respective representatives. The Raj Sabeb received the congratulations of the Acting Political Agent and other officers and visitors standing on the carpet, after which he conducted the Political Agent to a seat on a couch to his right. After some conversation attar and pan were distributed and Colonel Kennedy left under a salute of eleven guns.

The following is the Political Agent's address :—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The first news that reached me on arrival at Rajkot, the other day, to take over temporary charge of this Agency was that of the death of the late Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra Sir Mansinhji, K.C.S.I. I was not fortunate enough to know the late Chief personally to any but a very slight extent. But I knew him by hearsay and before proceeding with the immediate business of this installation ceremonial I wish to pay tribute to his memory as an intelligent and universally-respected Ruler. To turn now to the present, I need hardly assure your Highness how pleasing it is to me to be the Agent under orders of Government to instal you on the gadi of your ancestors as Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra. The whole province of Kathiawar has but just passed through a most severe and unprecedented famine which has drained the resources of every State; and Dhrangadhra has been one of the most sorely smitten. Your Highness in consequence succeeds to your patrimony at a time when the finances of Dhrangadhra are at a low ebb and at a time, therefore, when your abilities as a careful and economical administrator will be very fully taxed for several years to come, in husbanding your finances and nursing back the State into prosperity. But though the task will be heavy and tedious and involved a considerable amount of self-denial it is one which has to be faced fairly and squarely. It is by no means an impossible task and I have confidence that with your training and education you will rise fully to the occasion. The Dhrangadhra State has been liberally assisted by Government and Government have a right to expect to find that their liberality has been well bestowed. When Colonel Hunter opened the Dhrangadhra railway in June, 1898, he described Dhrangadhra as having been fortunate in having had two active-minded intelligent rulers in succession. He referred to your great grand-father Sir Ranmalsinhji, K.C.S.I., and to your grand-father Sir Mansinhji, K. C. S. I. Let there be no break in this continuity of desirable rulers. There should be no such break for your Highness has had the advantage of an excellent training and education at the Rajkumar College, and I feel sure you have the best traditions of your house at heart. You are now the thirteenth out of thirty-two ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar who have been educated at the Rajkumar College. When his Excellency the Viceroy spoke recently at the Rajkumar College and addressed the assembled Chiefs, his Excellency paid the other twelve a high compliment and described them—to quote his Excellency's words—"among the most enlightened and capable of their class." That is a compliment coming as it did from the lips of the Viceroy of India, the immediate representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, which you, in your turn, should strive to deserve. Your Highness was not present at Rajkot on the occasion of his Excellency the Viceroy's recent visit to Kathiawar and therefore I am further tempted to quote from his Excellency's speech on the same occasion. I cannot hope to give to the words, I shall quote, the same impressiveness and direct force that they would have had, for you, had you heard them yourself from his Excellency. They are however unmistakably clear and pregnant with wisdom that your Highness cannot fail to grasp their meaning and benefit by them if you lay them to heart and act up to the views they express. His Excellency the Viceroy in speaking of Chiefs and their duties used the following words which I quote:—"The State is not their private property; its revenues are not their privy purse. They are intended by Providence to be the working bees and not the drones of the hive. They exist for the benefit of their people; their people do not exist for them. They are intended to be types of leaders and examples." You will thus see that the responsibilities of a Chief in your Highness' position are great for the trust and interests which from to-day will centre in you will be abiding and inevitable as long as you hold the position in which you are about to be installed. It has, I find, been customary for the Political Agent to tender advice on occasions like the present. I can only add to what I have already said by exhorting your Highness to be just and patient in all your dealings with those under your care; to see to yourself personally that the various departments of your administration are just and fair in the performance of their duties. See that your law-courts are tribunals of justice, fair and honest centres in their particular time of work. See to it that your police are honest and efficient guardians of life and property. So with your subjects gain that sense of security and confidence, which is so essential to the well-being and happiness of a community. But this sense of security and feeling of confidence cannot be commanded by a stroke or two of the pen. Not only should personal care be observed in selecting your officials, but they should be kept up to the mark of a high standard and that standard should be set by the Chief himself, both as to diligence and worth. If the head of the administration himself maintains a high standard, the rest of the component parts of that administration will do so too and vice versa. Remember too your Highness there is no standing still, no marking time in these days. A ruler, if he is to be a successful ruler, must keep himself and his State up to date. A Chief in your Highness' position will inevitably be beset with temptations and bad advisers. Beware of both. Your Highness is not so young or unversed in the world's ways as many who succeed to positions similar to yours. You are therefore better equipped to distinguish the good from the bad, the chaff from the grain, and you will be still better able to make this distinction the more thoroughly you learn to know yourself. Guard against extravagance. Remember the dictum of his Excellency the Viceroy that the revenues of a State are not the privy purse of the Chief. Learn by the experience of the past famine. Be ready for the rainy day (or perhaps it would be more appropriate to say the rainless day) not by hoarding money but by keeping within your means and laying out your income for the general benefit of the present generation and those to succeed. Now, in conclusion, I instal your Highness as Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra and offer you my sincere congratulations on the occasion and wish you many years of life, prosperity and usefulness in the position to which you have succeeded.

THE idea of adding to the military character of the War Office has already found expression, observes the "Army and Navy Gazette," in the appointment of Lord Stanley to be Financial Secretary, in succession to Mr. Powell Williams. Lord Stanley cannot be called a great soldier, for his service with the Army is limited to ten years in the Grenadier Guards. But since his retirement from the regular service he has constantly held a commission in the Militia, and is now honorary colonel of the 2nd V.B. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (the old 47th). Lord Stanley has, as everyone knows, more recent claims in regard to military experience. He went out with Lord Roberts as private secretary, and soon afterwards became Press Censor at Headquarters, a difficult and invidious task which he appears to have discharged without gaining universal unpopularity. The significance of his appointment now to the War Office is that he will hold the purse-strings, and from his practical knowledge of men and things will be the more inclined to take a more professional view of matters under consideration. His intimate personal relations with Lord Roberts should also tend to smooth working in the office.

"WAR CORRESPONDENTS."

BY THE OLDEST OF THEM.

DR. W. H. RUSSELL, the first War Correspondent in history writes to the "Army and Navy Gazette" :—

It is an unhappy name—"War Correspondents," uncouth, ill-chosen; but it is now well understood of the people. We have been accustomed of late to that style and title for the gentlemen who "go a-colonelling" for the great newspaper as correspondents in war time, who have assumed or have had the name given to them. No matter where they may be—in the battle's van or at the base of operations—they are all "war correspondents," for they are somehow or other "with the Army," and write of its doings to newspapers. There is a prevailing belief, or impression, that the special writer who wrote to newspapers from battlefields, was first heard of in the Crimea, and that, Topsy-like, he "growed" on the soil, nurtured in the trenches before Sebastopol on shot and shell, a hardy winter annual, like one of the orchids that were to be seen as the snow melted on the slopes of Inkerman. But there were venturesome penmen who contributed to papers from camp and quarters long before 1854, what time editors and proprietors found they could purchase news and brains in the market. The "war correspondent" was not "recognised" in the Crimea by the military authorities; he had no privileges—not even those of a camp follower. He had neither leave nor licence from anyone. But then he had no badge—he had no number. As I am writing now of the period, I may cite my own experiences as illustrations of the throes attendant on the "genesis" in 1854, when "suffering was the badge of all our tribe." One raw February morning in the memorable year I waited on Lord Hardinge at the Horse Guards in Whitehall with a letter from Mr. Delane. I was informed that I would be taken in charge by Brigadier Bentinck, who was in command of the Guards, and that a passage would be provided for me in one of the transports as far as Malta. I had an interview with the Brigadier next day at Whitehall. I went down to Southampton the day the Guards left London, and proceeded on board the transport with my baggage and General Bentinck's order. My reception was not cordial. The officer on duty exclaimed, "The "Times" reporter! Well! I never!

I WOULD AS SOON HAVE THE DEVIL ON BOARD."

He is dead and gone long ago, and the devil's alter ego" and he were very good freinds later on. But he was soon relieved of my presence, for before the transport hauled out from the quay, Lord Hardinge requested Bentinck to explain that the Government considered it undesirable that I, as "Times" correspondent, should be allowed to accompany the Guards to Malta. With much regret, he had to ask me to resign my cabin. So I did. I arrived at Malta as soon as the Guards. The manner of doing it is a detail. At Malta I renewed relations with the Brigadier, but he "had no instructions" about me. When I asked the authorities how I was to get on with the Army, I sounded the depths of conjecture in vain. Had it not been for a friendly sailor in command at the dockyard I could never have accompanied the advance guard of the Army, but I sailed with Sir George Brown and his Headquarters Staff, on board the "Golden Fleece" for Gallipoli, as a sort of stowaway, with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

I WAS A FLY IN AMBER INDEED.

On the voyage I was an object of the utmost interest to the General. He could never understand how I got there. At Gallipoli, Major now General Sir Colingwood Dickson, G. C. B., whose acquaintance I was fortunate enough to make, gave me quarters and I fed promiscuously. When the Guards pushed on to Scutari, I went after them and pitched a miserable little pocket handkerchief net on the flank of the Grenadiers but coming back from a ride one evening there was no sign of my tent. The Italian servant I had had hired at Gallipoli told me a party of soldiers had taken it away, "by orders of the General." I transferred my base of operations to Misseris' Hotel at Pera, and when the advance northwards began I managed to secure a passage to Varna in the P. and O. *Himalaya* with Lord Cardigan and part of the Light Brigade. Landed at Varna, I was made welcome by the Consul for some days, picked up a couple of Turkish ponies, and when the Light Division marched to Aladyn I moved off to there and pitched my tent between the lines of the Rifle Brigade and the 7th Fusiliers. Still, I was a mere hanger-on. So far so good. The future was menacing. What was I to do *en rase campagne*. I had been fortunate in my friends, but how was I to get to Silistria? I made frfends, dined at various messes, and hired a cook, but I had to send to Varna for meat &c., and I was reminded often that I and my horses would starve "if we could not draw rations." From London came assurances that all would come right by-and-by. When the Light Division moved off from Aladyn I was left alone on the field till I could procure carriage for my tent. The Guards were marching up to occupy the ground. At the head of the column rode H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and his staff. His eye caught the solitary tent. "Find out who that is and what he is doing there." The A. D. C. cantered back. "The *Times* reporter!" cried the Duke. "Why what the deuce is he doing here! I would as soon see the—(the same one as the Guards officer mentioned)" in my camp." Meantime, my men had brought the horses, and my tent was down and packed off in an hour to Devno—where the

CHOLERA PRESENTLY MADE HAVOC AMONG THE TROOPS.

To Sir de Lacy Evans I owed my passage from Varna to the Crimea. But there was no place for my horses on board the "London." I landed at Old Fort without tent, baggage or, kit of any sort, but just ere I left Varna I received a note from Mr. Filder, Commissary General, to inform me that he had orders to furnish me with Captain's rations—staff and servants, and forage for two horses, to be paid for at market price to the Commissary officer—the only official recognition I ever had. After the tent in which I was "harboured"—that is the word—by my kindly friends at Headquarters was blown away in the great gale of November, I took possession of a garret-like room in Balaclava over a Tartar stable. The soldier servant I had been lent was recalled to his battalion; and in the depth of winter, a serjeant of sappers and two privates appeared at my den with an order signed by Sir R. Airey, Q.M.G., to the effect that my lovely quarters were "required for her Majesty's service." So far, in fact was I

FREE FROM ALL OFFICIAL CONTROL,

and absolutely and helplessly at the mercy of the temporal power of the authorities. So absolute was the determination of the latter at the same time to ignore me altogether, that once on a time when I had written something about the position ere the first bombardment of Sebastopol opened, on October 17, Lord Raglan, whose house was within 200 yards of my tent, sent a private friend, Mr. Romaine, the Judge Advocate, to point out the serious offence I had committed by mentioning that a certain windmill inside our lines had been converted into a magazine for the storage of ammunition. The "Times" which contained the letter arrived at Headquarters after the bombardment had failed. When I wrote the letter I was informed by everyone that we would be in Sebastopol on the evening of the bombardment. Lord Raglan and the generals entertained the same belief. I said, "I am willing to forward all my letters to Headquarters. But then I must announce the fact. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Prevost Battersby, whose name frequently appeared in the "Morning Post," has contributed an article to the "National Review" for November, which indicates temperately and fairly the inconveniences and the faults which have sorely afflicted correspondents at the Cape and, which have fallen still more heavily on the shoulders of newspaper proprietors at home. The public have become familiar with the names of many of the correspondents for of late they have been printed by the papers. Some of these names are owned by men who have become veterans in the field, and whose literary exploits have been of the most remarkable brilliancy, and of the utmost value to the public.

THEIR NAMES ARE NOT LEGION.

On the other hand, as Mr. Battersby and other gentlemen have found out, persons in their profession or occupation have to make them acquainted with strange fellows, and to be associated with very undesirable companions. Beggars cannot be choosers. Papers of infinitesimally small circulation have sent out representatives, and no discrimination has been exercised by the War Office in licensing correspondents. Mr. Battersby sets forth his own case before he proceeds to deal with the suggestions to which I shall come presently. The attitude of the military authorities in this connection is too inconsistent. He obtained permission from the War Office with considerable difficulty to represent a London daily paper in South Africa, and on arriving there, instead of finding the number of correspondents severely restricted, he met representatives of unheard-of foreign journals, of American monthly magazines, of social weeklies, and millionaires masquerading as journalists, and mere literary "gobemouches," under the cloak of the Press. But scarcely had the campaign begun before the press censor informed a wholehost of papers that they would required two reporters in place of one. "Throughout," he says, "we suffered from the vacillation of the censor, his too-conspicuous inclinations, edicts of one week, and edicts of one week which were rescinded

with a preference for the views of the private sholdier in the matters of strategy whose conception of their duty includes the bribing of telegraph and signalmen, and who have a craving for news rather than for honour. In that state of mind the correspondent of the "Morning Post" advocates a drastic measure—to cut off the correspondent from the telegraph altogether! The wire has an evil influence. It leads to bribery and corruption of subordinates, and to the use of a most uncertain class, which has come into being since my days—the despatch rider. Of the miseries of a correspondent who has to chose between proximity to the enemy and the touch of the telegraph wire, he draws a striking sketch. And if one has, after lying out a night with a lonely picquet, had the chance of seeing the fight, it may be dark ere he can find the telegraph, and when he gets there the censor may put a stop upon him by one of his incomprehensible edicts. It would need more space than the "Army and Navy Gazette" can afford to give the details of Mr. Battersby's gravamina. But they are numerous, and some of them weighty. To get full value for a correspondent his hand must be free, and he must be set free from the daily importunity of the telegraph. Are the public then to be without telegraphic news of the war? No. But the newspaper correspondent is not to be the agent for cable despatches. He is to be the historian concentrating his powers on a review of operations and furnishing thoughtful records in the shape of letters, of course, to the paper he represents. A man of military knowledge, of literary power, and habits of discipline must be appointed, with official recognition, with access to the official mind without being unduly influenced thereby, whose daily despatch should be distributed from the War Office to every newspaper that paid its share for the cost of the message. The censor has put his closure on all that is possible of

SPLENDID AND EXCITING VENTURE.

The old days which were the correspondent's glory will never come again. The desperate rides of such a man as Archibald Forbes, Mr. Battersby thinks, are not ever likely to be repeated in the interests of a newspaper. The daily papers have been practically reduced to a common level by Lord Roberts's despatches. There will be no longer need of telegraphic agencies at the front and their dangerous connecting link, the despatch riders—large consumers of forage and often the biggest horse thieves in camp. If the War Office does not see its way to appoint a staff correspondent to accompany every column, it might consent to entrust the use of the telegraph to the agencies only. Without giving any reasons for the conclusion to which I have arrived from the perusal of these suggestions, I may state at once my opinion that whatever may be the decision of the War Office for military correspondents in the field, there cannot be any grounds for supposing that newspaper proprietors would go to the expense of employing gentlemen to write letters. They have had a trying experience in South Africa. The actual expenses of a correspondent, according to Mr. Battersby, must have been considerable. One of these gentlemen might have to employ a dozen despatch riders, each of whom had to be mounted and have spare horses and baggage, and to find food and forage for the whole stud. In addition, he might require three or four light carts at the front; twice as many black boys to look after them and assist in stealing horses; and a heavy waggon to assist in carrying stores with the baggage train. The picture of a correspondent's life at the present day causes me unfeigned thankfulness that I had no badge and no censor half a century ago.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	10	4	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total	22	10	110
Total plague deaths to date	80,274	66,392	
Same date last year	34	17	110

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 1st to 2nd December :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Raviwar	1	0
Narayan	1	1
Kasba	2	2
Shukurwar	2	2
Raste	2	2
Mungalwar	1	1
Nihal	0	1
Vetal	0	1
Unknown	1	0
Total	10	10

Total mortality, 11.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING 1900,

1ST DAY SATURDAY 8TH DECEMBER 1900.

1st Entries closed on Monday, 3rd December at 7 p. m.

The Colonials—Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr J H C's b aus g Fife and Drum by the Harmonist—Fiancee 3 years.
Mr S C P's, b aus g Planet.
Mr Baldrey's b aus m Lala by Forest King 14 1-2, 7 years.
Mr S A Wahed's, b aus Tauffle, 6 years
Mr Murdoch's, b aus g Spark.
Mr Dignum's, b aus g Larrikin, 6 years.
Dr A H Deane's, b aus g Welshman aged
Mr R Scotts, ch aus g Great Scot 6 years
Messrs G K and D D's, ch aus g Roy
Mr T L Roberts's cr e g, Carden
The Maiden Arab Plate—Distance, 5 furlongs.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chaugiz, 6 years.
Major Conran's, ch a h Scorn 13 3 3-4 6, years.
Mr S A Wahed's, ch a h Jehangir 13 3 1-4, aged.
Mr Dignum's, ch a h Judge 6 years
Mr Anandji Nanji's, g a h Rubdan
Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy 13 3 3-4, 4 years
The Country Bred Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Bowrings's, bl c b g Killarney 5 years.
Captain Moore's, ch c b g Menelans aged.
Mr Fry's, b c b m Lady Newbrook, 4 years
Aga Mirza Ahmed's, ch c b m Daisy Belle 4 years,
Messrs G K and D D's, b c b g Exile II.
The December Stakes—Distance, 1-2 mile.
Mr Irelands, g a g Ardent 13 3 1-4.
Mr Jarroola bin Talib's, c a h Brilliant 13-3.
Captain Mora's, c ch m Cosy 13 3.
Major Conran's, ch a h Scorn 13 3 3-4.
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's, g a h Massad 14-0.
Mr S A Vahed's, ch a h Jehangir 13 3 1-4.
Mr S A Vahed's, b a h Advance 13 2 3-4.
Mr Fischer's, ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4.
Mr D's g a h Bucktawa, 13-3.
Messrs A M Ames and Cowasji's, b a h Oriental 13-21-2.
Mr Mathradas Goculdos's, b a h Exchange 14.
Mr Anandji Nanji's, bh a h President 14.
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's, b a h Mudwar 13 3 1-4.
Mr Jackson's, b a h Lucky Boy 13 3-4.
The Novice Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.
Mr A M Amer's, b a h Adieu 13-2 1-2.
Mr A R Amer's, b a h Columbus 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's, b a h Royal Prince 13-3.
Mr Thomas's, b a h Kilwa 13
Mr Thomas's g a h Tokyo 13 2 3-4.
Mr D M's g a h Buktawas 13 3
Mr Mathradas Goculdas's g a h Grey Fox 13 2.
Messrs Mehta and Pirosha's g a h Discount 13 2 1-2.
Messrs G K and D D's, b a h Pehlwan II 13 2 1-2.
Mr Shapoorji Dadabhoy's, g a h Vakil 13-3.
Mr H H Maharaja Holker's, b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2.
The Midget Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr J H C's g a h Orphan 13 1 1-2.
Messrs A M Amer and Cowasjee's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h S D K 13 1 7-8.
Messrs Metha and Pirosha's g a h Discount 13 2 1-2.
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 13-2.
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 13-2.
The Little Pony Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.
Mr Ireland's, br aus m Merry Maid, 13-2 3-4.
Messrs G K and D D's, ch e m Murguerite II 13-3.
Mr Anandji Nanji's, ch aus g Guy Fawkes 13-3.
Second Entries close on Tuesday, 4th December at 7 p. m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary. W I T C.

Byculla, 3rd December 1900.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1d. per bottle

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE AT KARACHI.

MR. V. E. DE BROE, Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, in his evidence before the Railway Commission, observed that so far as the capital outlay was concerned, the question of gauge was not of great moment for the "very least that must be done," yet the broad gauge road, when ready, would cost Rs. 1,21,000, and, the very least, the conversion by pinching, would cost a lakh of rupees. The North-Western Railway might, therefore, fairly claim to be left undisturbed, so far as the question of economy in the capital outlay was concerned. Morally, moreover, the North-Western system would appear to have a strong case in deprecating competition as carriers to the seaport of Sind. The line between Karachi and Kotri had recently been doubled in view of the increase in the bulk of the traffic to be poured into Kotri by the new railway systems approaching from the east and south-east, and the North-Western Railway was quite capable of carrying any amount of produce from all directions, even if the existing double line be shown to fall short of what would be required. In the event of the traffic developing largely, it would be within the prerogative of this system itself to undertake any further works which might be found necessary. The North-Western Railway was hampered (speaking of it as a commercial concern) with many miles of the frontier line which could never hope to pay, and any competition over such a portion of the line as did pay must necessarily be considered as directly antagonistic to the interests of the North-Western Railway. The public Press had already hinted at the curtailment of the North-Western Railway on its best-paying section at the Delhi end of the line and if what amounted to looping at both ends took place, the North-Western Railway would, for the future, have to rest content to fulfil its functions almost exclusively of the military line serving Quetta and Chaman on the one side and Peshawar and Jamrud on the other.

MR. IZAT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Alexander Izat, Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, deposed that if a through direct standard gauge line, via Marwar and Bara, to Calcutta should be constructed, as advocated by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, it might develop the through passenger traffic. But beyond this, it was not apparent what traffic, goods or passenger, was likely to be developed by this line, and the expenditure required for such a costly standard gauge line was likely to remain unremunerative for years, and a burden on the finances of the country. The traffic which Karachi might expect to get from Northern India and the rich districts of the Gangetic Valley, would be chiefly got via Agra, Delhi, and Cawnpore. These towns were already connected with the large system of metre gauge lines The metre gauge could be made to connect with Karachi in the shortest and most direct manner, and all that was required to effect this was to extend the metre gauge system to Kotri and Karachi. This metre gauge system was admirably placed to connect Karachi with the North-West Provinces of India, and was in a much better position than the standard gauge. He further stated that the difficulty apprehended by the Karachi Chamber in laying metre gauge lines down to the Kemari wharves had been overrated, and suitable and convenient arrangements could be made for dealing with the metre gauge stock at the same sheds and wharves as a broad gauge. In his opinion it was of more pressing importance that a standard gauge connection should take place from Hyderabad through the rich, fertile, thickly-populated, and actively mercantile districts of Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, and Bombay, with which already the trade and the people of Karachi were intimately connected, rather than through the sandy deserts of Rajputana and the barren, rocky uplands of Central India. Such a line would connect Karachi and Bombay by the shortest possible route. It was of Imperial importance both politically and commercially, and would seem to have assured the prospects of a financial success.

MR. HANSON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. F. Hanson, Traffic Manager, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, gave evidence regarding transhipment of goods traffic at the break of gauge junctions. He stated that there were fifteen transhipment stations where breaks of gauge occurred on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company's system. The most important of these was at Sabarmati, where a very considerable volume of traffic was handled, particularly during the wheat, seeds, cotton and export season. With the provision of suitable conveniences for transhipment and a properly organised, staff, little or no difficulty was experienced in getting through the work, even during the heaviest rushes of traffic. During the busiest season, 1898, 288,781 tons of goods were transhipped at Sabarmati during the first half-year, and no complaints were received from traders regarding delay or loss in transhipment. The heaviest transhipment for one single day was 4,000 tons being the contents of twenty metre gauge trains (700 wagons). The time occupied in transhipping a metre gauge goods train (approximately 200 tons goods) was one hour. This was really less than the time usually allowed for a goods train at engine-changing depots, where no break of gauge occurred. He mentioned that when some years ago the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula Railway broad gauge route from Agra to Bombay was competing with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway route for the cotton traffic of Agra and promises of early delivery in Bombay held out to the trade as inducement to select the through broad gauge route (rates by both routes being equal), it was demonstrated that notwithstanding the break in the gauge and the distance being eighty miles in favour of the through broad gauge route, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway was able to deliver cotton in Bombay as quickly as, if not quicker than, the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railway 'route'.

REGARDING THE "BLOCK" RATE.

for traffic booked to Karachi via the Southern Punjab Railway, complained of by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hanson denied the imposition of any block rates by his line. He stated that the existing rates to both Karachi and Bombay had been fixed under an agreement with the North-Western Railway. These rates were in favour of Karachi from Bhatinda itself, and from all the stations north of Bhatinda, as well as from six stations south of the junctions on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Notwithstanding this advantage in rate in favour of Karachi, the bulk of the seeds traffic from the stations referred to, as also of the wool traffic from Fazilka, continued to find its way to Bombay, while on the other hand, Karachi secured the bulk of the wheat traffic. He further deposed that the routing of traffic to any particular port was not affected by such considerations as break of gauge, transhipment, etc., and as an illustration he instanced the case of the wheat traffic from Delhi, Meerut, and Mozuffernugger, the greater bulk of which goes to Bombay notwithstanding that the rates are greatly in favour of the through broad gauge route to Calcutta. Again almost the whole of the seeds traffic from stations on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, which was considerably nearer Calcutta, and rates from which were much in favour of Calcutta, found its way to Bombay, notwithstanding the two transhipments *en route*, while wheat from stations further distant from Calcutta and in the direction of Delhi was despatched to Calcutta for shipment. This peculiarity of trade, he said, could best be explained by those personally connected with it. But that the question of transhipment operated as a factor influencing traffic to any particular port would be difficult to believe.

MR. HOME'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, deposed that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce estimated Rs. 5,00,000 for converting the metre gauge of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway. This was founded on quite erroneous promises. The permanent-way on this line, though probably worn out as regarded the broad gauge traffic, was quite equal to carrying metre gauge trains for a good many years. All that had to be done was to bring the same rails closer together on the same sleepers. This would cost Rs. 30,000. He said that he was prepared to carry out the work for that sum.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 1.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate Mr C W Bolton, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C M Prendergast, Dist Supt of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

Mr G W Place has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 17th Nov 1900, or the subsequent date on which he sailed from India or relinquished charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Mr E H Wallace of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Mr L M Crumb of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G W Kuchler, M A, Second Asst Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from the 23rd Nov 1900, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr C Little, M A, Meteorological Reporter, Bengal, is appointed to act as Second Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Kuchler.

FAMINE.

The services of Lieut J A Bliss, 21st Regt of Madras Infy (Pioneers), which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, by Notification No 189 F, dated 17th Nov 1899, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

LAND SURVEYS.

Major G B Hodgson, I S C, Offg Supt of Settlement Surveys, Bengal, is granted furlough for one month under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th Oct 1900.

Capt P J Gordon, I S C, Depy Supt, 1st grade, is appointed Supt Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, in succession to Mr W H Reynolds retired, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Oct 1900.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her M's approval :—To be Captain—Lieut T G F Lawrenson, 27th Nov, 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Regt of Punjab Infantry—Jamadar Sharam Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jamadar vice Baryam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th Oct, 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

Henry Capt W Church, Senior Asst Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 15th Sept, 1900, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India, Her M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—From the 12th May 1900, in the room of Major-General H R Hope, C B, Madras Cavalry (Retired) deceased, Col (temporary Major General) Cummins, D S O, Indian Staff Corps.

JAGIRS.

The Gover-Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the title of "Bahadur" is conferred on the undermentioned Native Officer under the Resolution of the Govt of India No 867 B, dated 27th Feb 1903 :—Subadar Luximon Deshpande 7th Bo Infy, Pioneers,

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Battn B B and C I R Volunteers—Capt G R Spencer, to be Major vice Tebbs, transferred to the 1st Battn.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr G E Holland, D S O, R I M, is appointed Port Officer, Rangoon, vice Comdr H S Black, with effect from such date as he takes over charge.

Lieut W G Beauchamp, R I M, is appointed Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, with effect from the 26th Oct 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

The following appointments are made to the Staff of the China Expeditionary Force with effect from the dates specified :—Capt G W Johnson, 3rd Regt of Punjab Cavy, to be Provost Marshal, Tientsin dated 25th June 1900; Capt R B Low, 9th Bengal Cavy, Provost Marshal, to be Head Quarters Camp Comdt in addition to his duties as Provost Marshal, dated 31st July 1900; Capt A W S Wingate 1st Chinese Regt to be Special Service Officer for Intelligence Work with the Staff of a Depy Assit Adjt Genl dated 25th July 1900; Capt Mac C R E Ray 7th Bengal Infy, Field Intelligence Officer to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl Lines of Communication Tientsin, dated 2nd Aug 1900; Capt G F S Mc zies 1st Chinese Regt to be Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl Lines of Communication Tientsin, dated 2nd Aug 1900; Lieut B F R Holbrooke, 26th Boy Infy to be Field Treasure Chest Offier Peking, dated 22nd Aug 1900 Brevet-Major T E Scott D S O 1st Sikh Infy to be Road Comdt, Lines, of Communication, dated 8th Sept 1900; Lieut E C Gresgh, 4th, Punjab Infy, Adjt Native Basibepot to be Post Staff Officer 2nd class Wei-hai-wei in addition to his other duties dated 24th July 1900; Col L R H D Campbell I S C Bas Commandant and in charge of Line of Communications, to be General of Communications, dated 12th September 1900; and Lieu-Col J C Swaine, 1st Boy Infy (Grenadiers) Depy Asst Adjt and Qmr G nl Base and Communications to be Asst Adjt and Qr Qm Genl Lines of Communications, dated 12th Sept 1900

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

—RAILWAYS.

It is hereby notified for general information that H M's Secy of State for India has been pleased to sanction the construction of a railway on the 2 feet 6 inch gauge from Khusalgarh to Kohat with an extension to Thal, a total distance of about 88 miles.

2. The project will be known as the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway.

Mr A R Lilley, Ex Engr 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were temporary placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, is retransferred to State Railways and appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Pegu-Moulmein Railway Survey with the rank of Supt of Works.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

587-00—Madhowjee V—Ludha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and others vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjeewan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—S B and N.
577-99—Payne G S and M—Anundibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—H M and M.
165-00—In person—Ramchund Bawram and others vs Savanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.
118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jewa vs E Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Krishna Ganesh Gardi vs Ramchandra Vishnu Ranjape—K J Mantry (for postponement).
295-99—S B and N—Seskuram Samirmul vs Nathmal Ramdas and others—C M and M.
639-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Fazulbhai vs Farben Fabriken Boyer and Co—Crawford B and Co.
288-00—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsamul and others vs Sunderlal Dickinardum and others—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

401-00—Captain and V for pauper—Dr Neazali Khan and others vs Noor Mahomed Sujjan—K B Mehta.
116-00—Nanu and H—Heptoolla Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Lowjee.
418-00—Ardeshir H and D. The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Peroshaw Muncherjee—Unwalla and P.
139-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee and Co—Mirza Mohesin khan bin Mirza Gulamhoosen Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee and D and M H Khan.
397-00—Framjee and D—Abdoolabhai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.
424-00—Daphtary and F—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Jethmul Kanaralal Payne G S and M.
444-00—Mantri and B—Chintamanrao Naryen Gorey vs Laxma Runchordas Lowjee—Madhowjee V.
156-00—K B Mehta (for pauper)—Waman Bhowaniram vs J L Coreia—Roughton and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

644-00—Framjee—N C Macleod vs Ismail Nensey.
710-00—Payne G S and M—Canayalal Hiralal and others vs Moola Ismailjee Moosabhoy and another.
718-00—Thakurdas D and Co—Dewsey Canjee and another vs Dhunraj Rodermul and another.
723-00—Framjee—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Marker vs Abdoolally Karimjee.
726-00—Mutubhai—Vithuldas Pranjiwandas and another vs Gunpatrao Pandurung.
731-00—Wadia and G—Khuma Mana vs Bai Ellocbai widow and another—M H Khan.
736-00—M N Saklatwala—Kassum Noormahomed vs Shuraff Dewjee—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

12-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dayal Gopal vs Mancobhoy—Ardeshir H and D.
2-00—Mehta—Krishnaya—Vithul Simajee vs Bai Doorgabai and another—Bharucha.
20-00—Dikshit and D—Mithabai widow vs Lawjee Ladaya—In person.
38-99—Mantry and B—Motibai vs Manilal Manordas—Mehta.
28-98—S B and N—Canjee Khairaj vs Mithabai widow—Tyabjee.
17-00—Mantri—Nabirji Abu Punodi vs Rambahu Bhimajee—R M Mody.
19-00—S B and N—J D Quiny and others vs Catharine, widow—Tyabjee and Co.
29-00—In person—Awabibi, widow vs Syed Jaffer Shah—In person.
31-98—In person—Moongibai widow vs Kasinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co.
18-00—Wadia and G—Sna Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne
26-00—Matubhai—Mansi Patrumal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Waidya.
3-00—C and Waidya—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai.

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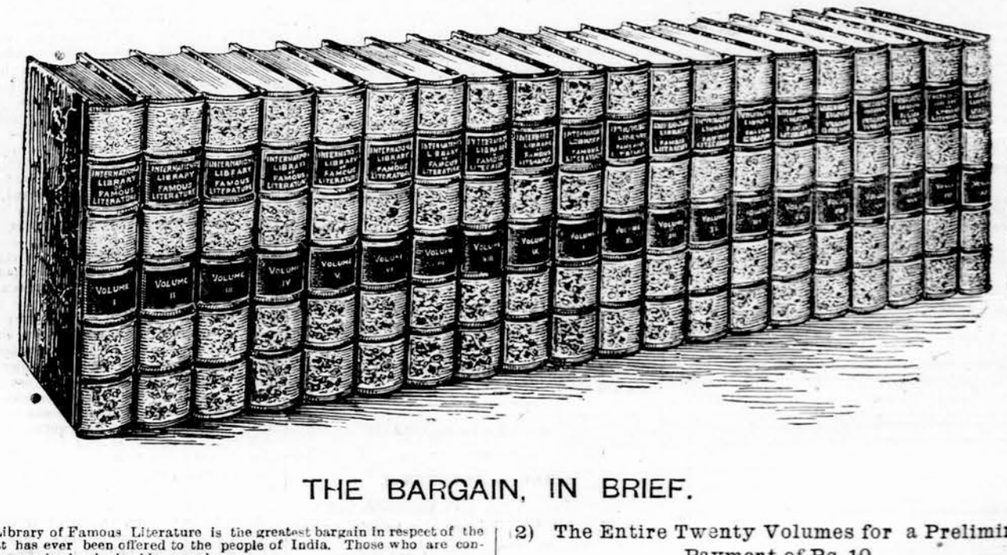

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An ex-officer of dragoons, who left the French army to enter the service of the late Transvaal Republic, who was taken prisoner in the action in which Colonel Villebois de Mareuil was killed, and who was transported as a prisoner of war to St. Helena, has returned to France from his captivity. In a letter to a military journal he describes his experiences. On the whole he seems to have been fairly well satisfied with his treatment, but naively complains that no special arrangements were made for, or privileges accorded to, the prisoners of French, or indeed, of any other European nationality. They were all "catalogues 'Boers' par le War Office, et comme tels, tenus de pres." At the same time he speaks in affectionate terms of "la bonne volonte" of the British officers in charge. Yet another testimony that the authorities have been happier this time in their selection of a gaoler-in-chief at St. Helena than they were in 1815. In fact, there could hardly be a greater contrast than between Colonel Leefe, firm of purpose, but urbane in manner, with an open countenance and an ever genial smile, and the portrait of Sir Hudson Lowe, as drawn by Lord Rosebery in the following passage in his recently published book on Napoleon's captivity:—"He was a narrow, ignorant, irritable man without a vestige of tact or sympathy. 'His eye,' said Napoleon, on first seeing him, 'is that of a hyena caught in a trap.' Lady Granville, who saw him two years after he had left St. Helena, said that he had the countenance of a devil. We are afraid we must add that he was not what we should call, in the best sense, a gentleman."

While the second-class battleship Thunderer was on her way from Pembroke Dock to Devonport, an accident occurred to her guns. When the vessel was off Milford Haven a target was put out for firing practice, the 10-inch B. L. turret gun being used. A projectile had been placed in one of the guns and the electric crarent turned on, when there was an explosion quite different from that which usually accompanies the discharge of a projectile. Nothing came out of the gun except a few fragments of the projectile, which were thrown some distance from the ship. The base plate of the projectile was left in the gun, as well as a portion of the frame, and when the plate was afterwards removed the pressure of the gas left in the gun caused a portion of the projectile, to be expelled with some force from the breech end of the gun. When the second gun was fired, a hole between two inches and three inches in diameter was blown through the projectile, the outer part, together with the base plate being left in the gun. In this case the base plate was separated from the rest of the projectile. Such a thing is believed never to have occurred in any ship before. The only explanation so far suggested is either that the powder in the projectile was damp, or that there was a quantity of water in the guns. A cast will be made of the inside of each gun to ascertain whether either has been damaged. An inquiry into the mishap has been held, but the cause has not been determined.

One thing appears to have been settled by the recent war, writes a service paper. Our Army Corps organisation will probably be abandoned. It was adopted, no doubt, in imitation of the German plan, and is a symmetrical and satisfactory arrangement for European warfare. But it will not serve for operations abroad. It is now stated authoritatively that the division is the largest tactical unit that can be conveniently employed in the field. A first objection to the Army Corps is the impossibility of embarking it intact, and to embark and sail somewhere is a first step in our offensive warfare. The first Army Corps called into existence last October twelve-month fell to piecesthe moment its constituents landed in South Africa. No doubt pressure of circumstances led to this, but it is also certain that as a unit the corps was too clumsy and too big. We saw, therefore, that all reinforcements as they followwed out went in the shape of divisions, and Lord Roberts worked with the divisional unit throughout. With the disappearance of the Army Corps, corps troops will go. The infantry divisions will have their own small proportion of cavalry and artillery, but we may look for independent divisions of the former, and the artillery probably will be grouped in much the same way.

Contemptuous silence, observes the "Army and Navy Gazette" would be the only treatment for Mr. W. T. Stead's most monstrous and altogether unwarrantable attack upon the British Army. But if no protest is raised by the Service papers, it might be thought that silence gives consent, and judgment, for want of indignant rejoinder, would go by default. Fortunately, Lord Roberts has had the first word, and in his circular, addressed to the British public through the Press, has cut the ground from under Mr. Stead's feet. The British people will know how to discriminate between the two men: the upright, chivalrous commander, speaking out of the fulness of his own knowledge and the writer who has no support for his aspersions but the evidence of a single "British officer," who has not the courage to give his name. It is impossible not to believe Lord Roberts when he records, "with the most absolute truth, that the conduct of this (South African) Army, from first to last, has been exemplary. Not one single case of serious crime has been brought to my notice—indeed, nothing that deserves the name of crime. There has been no necessity for appeals or orders to the men to behave properly. I have trusted implicitly to their own soldierly feeling and good sense, and I have not trusted in vain. They bore themselves like heroes on the battlefield, and like gentlemen on all other occasions." Lord Roberts goes on to talk of the "malicious falsehoods" circulated in the Transvaal and Orange Colony in anticipation of the invasion—stories altogether disproved by the splendid behaviour of our men. Such testimony as this will surely put Mr. Stead out of court.

There is a general anxiety to know how far lyddite bears out its character as a destructive agent in war. On this question the evidence of Major Hamilton-Gordon, R. F. A., as set forth in "The Proceedings of the R. A. Institution," is quite worth quoting:—"Opinion in the Natal army undoubtedly inclines towards the view that the Boers despise it; statements made by prisoners, the rapidity with which on some occasions we have seen the enemy retire when lyddite was bursting in the trenches, and the effect produced on the wounded, as reported by the Boer doctors, all strengthen the belief that those who have once experienced it will not face lyddite from howitzer shells a second time. But this is probably as much due to the steep angle of descent of the howitzer trajectory as to the actual detonation of the shell. The whole strength of the Boer resistance lies in their complete reliance on the advantage of cover, to which they rightly attach great importance, but without which they can do little or nothing. When they find that neither in the front line in their deep-cut trenches, nor in reserve behind the steepest kopje, nor even in laager in the snug ravine half a mile back, nothing but the heaviest bombproofs can protect them from this searching fire, their backbone is gone and their power of resistance is greatly reduced. Even a few scattered shell dropped behind a line of kopjes will remind them that cover—their fetish—has failed them, and will have a great moral effect. For searching the reverse slope of a large steep hill, it might be advisable to provide howitzer batteries with a few shrapnel shell. The Boers are as much afraid of our 15 pr. shrapnel as anything else, but they are well aware of its flat trajectory and know how to get cover from it. A shrapnel shell with a steep angle of descent, would therefore be useful for searching long, steep reverse slopes, even though its remaining velocity might not be great.'

Mr. C. Oman "(salvis titulis)" Fellow of All Souls has felt himself constrained to offer a few remarks on what he considers the curious mental attitude of Sir Herbert Maxwell towards the British officers who fought at Waterloo in his recent account of the battle. The majority of the veterans of 1815, Mr. Oman says, were gravely dissatisfied with the conduct of certain of their allies on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, and he sets to work in a very elaborate fashion by the aid of the evidence of eye-witnesses and of the official statistics of the Dutch Belgian Government to show that Sir Herbert's analysis of the conduct of the Dutch Belgians is replete with erroneous figures, mis-statements, and false inferences. His conclusion is that Thackeray's account in *Vanity Fair* of the custom of "Regulus Van Cutsum" was founded on genuine tradition. The Dutch Belgians had no heart in the business. They were under the spell of the Napoleonic tradition, and many had served under the eagles of the Emperor. The Netherlanders have always been among the most stubborn fighters the world has seen when the cause was good in their eyes, and at Waterloo they were by no means enthusiastic. Mr. Oman has thrown down his glove in *Nineteenth Century*, and Sir Herbert Maxwell will have some trouble in meeting the challenge successfully, though he may cite the Duke's compliments to Trip on his side.

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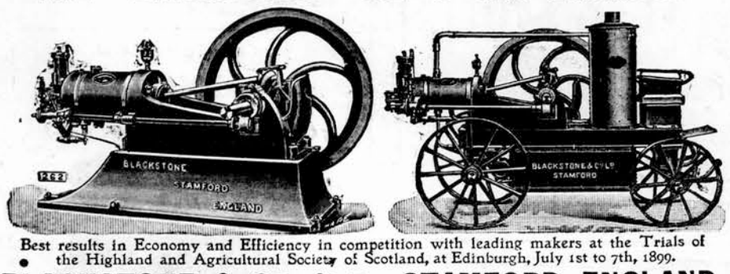

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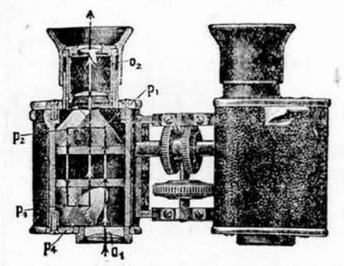

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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